THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 22.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 24.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, 11, JUNE 1877.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH JUNE.

THE *Englishman*, in its issue of Thursday last, announces that at the last meeting of the Special Committee on the Mehters' Strike, the native Commissioners, with the exception of Dr. K. M. Banerjea, were all demure and submissive. This is as it should be. But as the meeting was held with closed doors (as all Municipal Committee meetings are) and no reporters were admitted, we wonder who reported the proceedings to the *Englishman*. The Native Commissioners could not have done this, and there were no Europeans present. Is it likely that the little sparrow, which keeps up its amorous twitter on the cornice of the Town Hall, acted the amateur reporter?—or the chaprassi at the door?—or—or—; but our readers can guess as well as we can. It is a great thing to have so influential a paper as the *Englishman* on one's side.

THE FIRST prize of Rs. 151,000 in the Umballa Derby Sweep has, we hear, been won by Mr. Sassoon, Jr. and the second prize of Rs. 56,880 by Mrs. Mary Ann Moore, the wife of the Station Master of Sutna, E. I. R The name of the winner of the third prize of Rs. 18,000 has not yet transpired.

AT A Special General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, held at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, it was resolved to carry out the provisions of Section 244 of the Municipal Act in order to have the work of house conservancy of the Town performed by mehters in the employ of the Municipality and under the supervision of Municipal Officers. The Chairman stated that as it would be inconvenient as well as disagreeable to the public to call for a return of the number of residents of each house for the purpose of fixing the rate per head leviable by law, he was of opinion that the fees should be regulated on the assessed value of houses. He calculated that the rate of fees will range from 4 annas to Rs. 3-8 per month for each house and that in no case will the amount exceed Rs. 3-8. The total income from this source he estimated at Rs. 350,000 per annum and the total expenditure on account of the wages of mehters and cost of supervision at Rs. 240,000. The balance of Rs. 110,000 is intended to recoup the Commissioners for the loss in revenue they will sustain on account of the stoppage of fees from Municipal Latrines and Night Soil Depots, and to meet the expenditure for the establishment of new depots and the construction of additional carts and wagons. The question of the fees proposed to be levied from house owners was referred to the Finance Committee for report. Advertisements and placards will be immediately issued informing the public that the tyrannical reign of the mehters is at an end and that a healthy system of house conservancy will at once be introduced by the Municipality, which will ensure to the residents of Calcutta cleanliness of houses, regularity of service and immunity from constant harassment and public prosecutions. It will however require great tact and forbearance on the part of the Municipal officers, who will be entrusted with the duty of carrying out the new scheme, to prevent disagreeableness between them and the rate-payers.

THE ENGLISHMAN states that at a late meeting of the University of London, a resolution was proposed thanking the Senate for their decision to admit women to degrees in medicine. To this an amendment was moved by Dr. Savory that it was undesirable to take this course before the House and considered the advisability of admitting women to degrees in all faculties. The amendment was carried on a division by 142 to 129, and was afterwards adopted as a substantive motion by 144 to 116. Thus people in London amidst a crowd of Women's Rights advocates have failed to do what the Calcutta University has achieved in the easiest way possible; and yet there is not an Anglo-Indian journal extant which does not rave at the bigotry of the native fellows.

THE INHABITANTS of Hatibagan, Cornwallis Street and Grey Street have memorialized the Lieutenant Governor against the order of the Board of Revenue for the establishment of four new liquor shops within the Town, one of which has been directed to be set up in the immediate vicinity of the family dwelling houses of the Memorialists, and close to a group of *toles* (native schools for religious teachings). Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Siddons and Mr. Younan pronounced the site objectionable, but Mr. Buckland over-ruled the objections and the shop was ordered to be established The Memorialists state that some of them waited on Mr. Buckland with a view to state their objections but that they were refused a hearing. The refusal to give a hearing is nothing remarkable. The absence of *suaviter in modo* in his dealings with his subordinates and others has been a long-standing complaint against Mr. Buckland, this which renders him so unpopular with native officials and the public. But in this matter of the grog shops he has a higher object than to attend to their morality, decency or public feeling. Excise revenue cannot be checked on such paltry considerations and excise revenue will benefit by the opening of the new shops.

THE GAROS of the Garo Hills are, from all accounts, fast becoming civilized. In proof of this we quote the following from the *Pioneer*:

"There are now nine schools in the Garo Hills under the Deputy Commissioner; and eighteen under the American Mission. The missionaries have nine Garo girls at their schools; and report an increasing desire for female education. One educated Garo girl told a Garo suitor that she could never marry him till he was as educated as she was. The lover accordingly went to school, and they are now married."

We may ere long expect to see Garo girls competing with their Calcutta sisters for University honors. Hurrah for the Garos!

THE LIEUTENANT Governor, of N. W. P., has directed that returns required by a Collector from a Municipality shall be furnished within one month from the date on which the Collector's requisition was delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioners. The municipalities must have been guilty, no doubt, of some serious fault of omission to call forth such a stringent and peremptory order from the Government. We wonder what would be the feelings of the free and independent Commissioners, when such an action is taken to enforce despatch. But suppose the returns called for required more time for compilation than a month. Should the penalty be all the same?

TUESDAY, 5TH JUNE.

THE ENGLISMAN is at last disposed to assent to the propriety of an enquiry as to the *real cause* of the Mehter's strike. It says: "We hope that the Chairman will allow the matter to go up to the High Court If there is one way more certain than any other of finding out the truth about the Mehters' strike by whom it was originated, and by whom encouraged, it is cross-examination before the High Court by a clever barrister." We second the proposition. Nothing like cross-questioning by a sharp barrister, and it will bring out much that will relieve the listlessness of these dog-days. The resolution the Commissioners came to yesterday will, we fancy, prepare the way to the venue being changed from the Town Hall to the High Court.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has the following:

Direct taxation is at all times objectionable, as much in consequence of its unpopularity, as of the room it gives for exaction and oppression by the subordinate agency which must necessarily be employed in its collection; it bears most heavily upon the poorer classes who are least able to pay it, and it tends to intensify the feeling of antagonism between the ruling and subject races. When to this fact may be added the knowledge that the proceeds are diverted from the *ostensible object for which the tax is levied*, and are applied to the support of institutions *specially designed and maintained for the benefit of the ruling race*, it is obvious that the continued imposition of the tax is politically unwise, and also irritating to the subject race. These reflections have been suggested by the existence of what are erroneously designated as 'chaukidari' and "weight and measure" taxes in certain military cantonments of this province, where moreover their existence is exceptional and objectionable. We say advisedly that these taxes are erroneously designated, because the greater proportion of the income derived from them is devoted to the support of *Lock-Hospitals which are specially maintained for the benefit and protection of the British soldiery.*

We agree with the sentiments as expressed above.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by Dr. Leitner in which he states his intention of establishing an "Indian Institute" on his return to England, for training Native gentlemen for the Universities, the learned professions, the Civil services, Engineering, Agriculture &c. He intends making special arrangements for conveying them to England and back without loss of caste. To ensure this, he mentions that "special arrangements are being made with the owner of one of the Canal Boat companies to allow an arrangement of Brahmin cooks, provided with Ganges water, to assist on board their steamers." The cost of tuition and of board and lodging for each student will range from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 4,800 per annum exclusive of examination fees and passage money. We are not sanguine of Dr. Leitner's success, we do not think that those who make up their minds to go to England care much for Brahmin cooks and Ganges water. The kernel of the scheme lies in the proposition to raise twelve lacs of rupees by subscription in India for a house &c. Nothing has been said as to whom the money should lapse in the event of the scheme collapsing. We would vote for Dr. Leitner. What relation will this scheme bear to the rival one of Dr. Monier Williams?

A ROYAL Proclamation has been published in the *London Gazette*, in which Her Majesty enjoins all her subjects to observe strict neutrality in the war between Turkey and Russia on pain of Her Majesty's high displeasure. Will this interfere with the demonstrations in favor of Turky which are now being made in this country? We have been informed that the Mahomedans of India are anxious to send volunteers for the Turkish army. They have already remitted considerable sums for the relief of Turkish soldiers who have been wounded and disabled in the War. In connection with this, the *Indian Daily News* quotes the following from *Vanity Fair*:

"It has been intimated to the Mohammadans of Lahore and the Punjaub that the Indian Government does not approve of their raising subscriptions for the relief of the Turkish wounded in the war, and the discountenance shown by the Government has the effect of entirely stopping the action of many Mohammadans who were prepared to give handsome subscriptions on behalf of their co-religionists. The Indian Government has not only resisted the spontaneous movement in favour of the Turks, but has absolutely declined to forward a most respectful address to the Queen written in that sense. This conduct has caused much dissatisfaction, and is held likely to lead, in the event of Turkish defeats, to a serious outbreak of Mohammadan fanaticism.

ACCORDING TO English papers, says the *Pioneer*, the Shah of Persia has conferred the Order of the Lion and Sun upon Prince Milan, General Von Kaufmann and General Tchernaieff. An *entente cordiale* between Russia and Persia just now appears to be ominous.

FROM THE list of successful candidates at the recent open competition of the Indian Civil Service it appears that thirty candidates have passed the examination successfully, but that their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination. The names of Messrs Kavasjee Jamasjee Badshah and Gustash Ardaseer appear 8th and 28th in the list respectively.

THE PIONEER states that "a boy was murdered last week at Sholapore, as a sacrifice to induce springs of water in a well which was under digging by one Appa Wallud Bapoo, Tailee. It appears that an astrologer suggested to Bapoo Laljee that, by offering a human sacrifice, the well will be blessed with a large spring of water; upon this a boy about twelve years of age was thrown into the well by two Mahars, who afterwards threw a large stone on his head. The boy died immediately. His body was taken out of the well and placed in the jungle. Five persons have been already arrested by the police as being implicated in the crime."

WEDNESDAY 6TH JUNE.

THE INDIAN TRIBUNE states that the number of people on relief works in Madras during the week ending the 12th May was 714,946 against 673,573 in the preceding week, showing an increase of 40,433.

THE SAME PAPER, quoting from a Parliamentary Blue-Book, gives the following information: The area of British India is 907,086 square miles, subdivided into 50 divisions and 235 districts, with 37,041,259 inhabited houses and containing a population of 190,563,048. The Feudatory States cover an area of over 346,695 square miles with a population of 48,267,910 making an agregate area of 1,453,781 miles with a population of 238,850,958 souls, of the population in British India, 139,248,568 are Hindus, 1,174,436 Sikhs, 40,882,537 Mahomedans, 2,832,857 Budhists and Jains, 816,658 Christians, and "others" 5,102,829, and to make up the number 193,663,048, it is stated that of 425,175 the religion is not known.

THERE is a general cry that sharks and alligators have infested the river as usual in this season. A man was seized by one of these monsters at Kamarhatty and his fright leg nearly severed. A large alligator made its appearance, a few days ago, opposite the Hooghly Burning Ghat and has scared away bathers. A resident of Connaghur had one of his arms bitten clean off, and a man at Ooterpara, one of his legs. Cannot the residents of each place subscribe towards having their bathing ghats securely fenced in by iron wire-netting? Surely the cost, which will not be much, will be amply repaid by the security which it will ensure to all those who would consider the discontinuance of their daily ablutions in the health-giving river a hardship.

THE SAME PAPER says: "It is stated that Colonel Lewis Penn, C.B., who behaved so gallantly at the capture of Magdala, and who is now at Aden, has been offered, and will probably accept, one of the highest commands in the Turkish Army."

THE PIONEER is responsible for the following:

"An unkind fate attended a little entertainment of a new kind given by the Viceroy at Simla on Wednesday evening. There was to be a public performance, in the evening, of certain Imperial Minstrels "under distinguished patronage," so Lord Lytton, with continental recollections in his mind no doubt, invited a party of friends to a preliminary dinner at Peliti's new *cafe*. The guests had assembled and were waiting for the arrival of His Excellency and Lady Lytton, when down came one of the chandeliers on the table with a smash. The kerosine, writes a correspondent, "being of the earth earthy"—*ab a Bazaar moafic*——caught fire. The whole tablecloth seemed in a blaze. A friendly carpet put out the conflagration, and the debris of the dinner service were arranged afresh in an adjoining room, but if the Viceroy had not been a little late, every one would have sat down." Whose place was just under the chandelier? Our correspondent leaves this question, so momentous from the point of people fond of speculating about things that might have happened, altogether unanswered. The catastrophe will have operated to disenchant Simla society with its first experience of a *diner en ville*.

RICE DAMAGED by the late storm at Madras and rendered unfit for human consumption has been destroyed by the Municipal authorities. On Tuesday morning, says the *Pioneer* 15,000 bags of rice that were condemned by the Health Officer were conveyed in boats, under charge of peons belonging to the Municipal Department, and dropped into the sea beyond the shipping. There is still a very large quantity to be disposed of.

THE MEETING to commemorate the thirty-fifth Hare-Anniversary was held last Saturday evening at the Theatre of the Medical College under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea. Baboo Kali Charan Banerjea, who had promised an address on the occasion, could not attend on account of illness. There were about two hundred native gentlemen present. Speeches were delivered by the President and by Baboos Peary Chand Mitra, Sambu Chunder Mookerjee and Jodoo Nath Ghose. This anniversary does honor to the people of this city. England never sent a more honest, more zealous, more disinterested or more single-minded a philanthropist to India than David Hare. To compare David Hare with the would-be philanthropists of the day would be to compare a giant with a pigmy.

THE NAGPORE SCHOOL of Medicine, Central Provinces, continues quietly its course of usefulness. The Report for the year 1876-77 states that there were 72 students at the commencement of the session. The conduct of the students was generally good, and the teachers, Baboos Jadub Kissen, Kali Krishna and Jodoo Nath Ghose, by their zeal and devotion to their work have won merited praise from Dr. Beatson and the Government. As regards financial matters, we are informed that during the year the receipts amounted to Rs. 10 from sale of grass, exclusive of Rs. 550 received as donations from native gentlemen and the Principal for the purchase of prizes for the School. The expenditure amounted to Rs 13,081 which sum includes Rs. 5,196 being stipends paid to pupils. We should like much to know what is the cost of the Campbell Medical School in Bengal.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS states that the most painful features of severe famine are coming into prominence now at Bellary. Advices from there dated 29th May announce that distress is increasing. The town is crowded with starving people, mostly women and children. Some mothers are trying to give away their infants and children, others are offering to sell them. Cases have been known of dancing girls securing them. Forty deaths from starvation have occurred this month in the hospital, and some deaths have also happened in the streets. Coolies are still returning from the Hublee railway works the weaker, being unable to earn subsistence there. The Collector is absent in the district. Responsible officers with local knowledge are urgently wanted.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA notices at some length Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's letter on the University Entrance Examination, and subscribes to all the reforms suggested by the Doctor. The calm, quiet and moderate tone of the notice will, we hope, have its influence on the University authorities. The subject is of vital importance to the progress of education in this country, and deserves the fullest consideration. To Englishmen the idea of putting any check upon the cry for improvement in English idiom and style might at first appear repulsive,—national feeling must produce it,—but as Lord Lytton, quoting Buffon, justly remarked—*le style c'est l'homme*,—it is an individual as well as a national peculiarity, and cannot possibly be acquired by the youths of our schools before Entrance; and to prohibit all scientific education as long as they do not acquire it, is to shut the door of education to all. If they will look to the number of our countrymen who have distinguished themselves in various walks of life, as mathematicians, physicians, engineers, administrators, judges, merchants and lawyers, and then call to mind the fact that most of them could not write English with idiomatic accuracy,—and for that matter, how few ordinary Englishmen engaged in business in India can do so!—they will feel satisfied that the action of the University, of late, has been prejudicial to national advancement. We want thorough business education, and not the art of literary fly-catching.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS, commenting on the last published Report on Popular Education in the Punjaub, says: "In truth there can be no high education; no education at all, in the true sense of the word, until the people themselves understand what it is, and desire it for its own sake somewhat, and not merely as a stepping-stone to Government employment." Certainly *that* education, whether elementary or high, which looks to a Government appointment in the future, cannot possibly be any education at all. Such a thing is unknown in England. There nobody ever calculates upon any return for the money laid out in education. O dear, no. People there are all actuated by a noble desire to make Socrateses and Platos of their sons, and never think of the "loaves and fishes" of office. If the Inns of Courts there are over-crowded and the theological tripos deserted, it is not because the profession of law is more lucrative than curacies "on forty pounds a year," but because law is more ennobling than religion. Those who do take up theology invariably begin with the abjuration *nolo episcopari*, and in the wildest of their dreams never think of lawn sleeves. Some time ago we noticed in some English papers that there were 567 applicants for the post of a tide-waiter, but it was the result, we fancy, of an optical delusion.

THURSDAY, 7TH JUNE.

AT a Meeting of the inhabitants of Dacca, held on the 19th May last, it was resolved that the scheme to establish a people's park be finally abandoned owing to insufficiency of funds. Could not the leading residents, whose names are on the Committee, have managed it so that subscriptions could be asked for "by authority," as was done here in connection with the Zoo, and other public undertakings?

A STORY is current, says the *Pioneer* in its Border Notes, that the Ameer of Cabul having summoned recently to his Durbar the elders of the city, and having exhorted them to send all their likely youths to drill, so that soldiers might be procurable to support a *jehad*, one old man boldly said that Affghans required no drill to teach them the use of their weapons, and that the Ameer himself owed his throne to the good swords of his people and that it was not right to oppress and forcibly enlist them. The Ameer's anger was roused and he caused the speaker to be beaten to death. We must say we can hardly give credence to the above story. We do not think that the Ameer can be such a ferocious Nadir Shah as people now like to represent him.

A FRENCH opera, the "King of Lahore," composed by M. Massenet, has achieved great success in Paris. The music might be excellent and the success complete, but we cannot help remarking that the story appears to us to be ludicrously un-Indian. The Parisian public, however, is quite taken up with it.

THE GAZZETTE OF INDIA has published a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, intimating that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This makes Mr. Rivers Thompson *pucca* in his appointment as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

MR. HORACE COCKERELL has been appointed to be a Port Commissioner and to be Chairman of the Commissioners during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. T. B. Lane.

SIR SALAR JUNG has labored in vain. The Secretary of State has refused the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam. It is always an unpleasant process, that of throwing up what has been already swallowed.

A CONTEMPORARY learns from a reliable source that the Maharajah of Jeypore is making, or has already made, arrangements with the agents of Baron Reuter for the regular supply to him of war telegrams. The excitement in Bombay, Baroda and other places on account of the Russo-Turkish War is intense, and early and authentic news from the seat of war is anxiously looked for, day by day, by Mahomedans of every class and station and even by Hindu chiefs and princes.

THE SAME JOURNAL states that Rs. 53,000 has been remitted by Sir Salar Jung to London in aid of the Turkish wounded, and that telegrams are received daily from Constantinople by the principal noblemen of the city of Hydrabad.

HOW FAR Roumania and other neighbouring States were anxious to receive Russia with open arms will be perceived from the following extracts from a communication of a military correspondent of a contemporary. The writer in the first place observes:

"The Roumanians are possibly in a worse position than the Turks. They are between two fires. Positively hostile to the Russians, they have been forced to receive them as friends and with open arms. The feeling of the country is to remain neutral—to be as it were the Belgium of Eastern Europe.

THE SAME WRITER in another place observes:

"The enthusiasm of the whole population is something extraordinary, and in many places the Christians vie with the Moslems in their anxiety to defend their fatherland against the invader and oppressor.

Never has there been a greater delusion than that the Christians in these provinces would hail the Russians as deliverers from tyranny and oppression. The Bulgars have no desire for transportation to the icy regions of Siberia, where many of them, if under Russian rule, would no doubt be accommodated with winter quarters."

THE Constantinople Central Committee of Polish Emigrants have issued a circular to their fellow exiles inciting them to rise in arms against their common enemy the Czar.

The following statistics of the metal production of the Western Estates of America will be read with interest. Nevada, the Silver Estate is pouring out daily 125,000 dols. in silver, 75,000 dols. in gold, 8,000 dols. in lead, and 2,000 dols. in other metals, making an yield of 210,000 dols daily, or 63,000,000 dols per annum; California is is producing daily about 40,000 dols in gold, 10,000 dols in silver 6,000 dols in quicksilver, 5,000 dols, in lead and copper, 7,700 dols, in coal, and 5,000 dols, in iron, antimony, zinc, and other minerals; its total yield is therefore 73,000 dols, corresponding to an yearly product from its mines of 23,500,000 dols; Colorado is producing 15,000 dols, in silver every twenty four hours 10,000 dols, in gold, and 1,000 dols in other minerals; 26,000 dols, daily, equal to 7,000,000 dols, yearly, Utah is credited with a daily out-turn of 12,000 dols, in silver 9,000 dols in lead, and 2,000 dols in other minerals; 23,000 dols, per day, or 6,900,000 dols per annum; Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Arizona and new Mexico together are turning out each day 20,000 dols. in gold 17,000 dols. in silver 1,500 dols in base metal, giving a total of 38,500 dols. each day or 11,550,000 dols. annually.

A SELIMAGORE correspondent writes to say:

The prospects of crops in the Pandua circle is gloomy. The continued showers leave the cultivators no hope for the *ouse* crop, and unless the rain cease at least for some days they will have to give up all hope likewise of the *aman* crop. Frequent rains have covered the fields with rank, grass and weeds which choke the growing corn.

OUR AMPTA correspondent warns the Government and the local authorities that breaches in the Goorjarpore embankment, which laid under water the fields of the ryots last year, have not been repaired. The heavy loss which they sustained last year has kept them back from ploughing their fields this year. It is the duty of the Zemindars, through whose estates the embankment runs, to repair it, and if they neglect the repairs they lose their right to sue their tenants for arrears of rent.

THE ENGLISHMAN says, "in Mr. Medhurst's opinion nothing but the introduction of European capital and enterprise can save the foreign tea trade of China from gradual decay." We doubt the efficacy of the Holloway's Pills recommended. The disease is seated in the tea gardens of India, and not "in the intermixture of leaf before firing," nor in the lubberliness of the Chinese manufacturers who taught the art of tea-making to Europeans, and on whose process the Europeans have, as yet, made no advance beyond a rolling and a frying machine or two. We hope, for the sake of tea drinkers, that along with European capital the tea manufacters of China will not import any of those arts which mix chicory with coffee, impose pipeclay on cloth, or promote the growth of mildew.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

LET THE recipients of the Delhi Assemblage medals rejoice. The following Notification has been published in the *Gazette of India* by order of the Viceroy in Council :—

"It is hereby notified that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to permit the Imperial Assemblage commemorative medal to be worn by the recipients on all occasions of State ceremony of a civil character, which may be held in India on Her Majesty's Birthday, and on the First day of January in each year, as well as at Darbars and State entertainments given by the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and Heads of Provinces and Administrations."

THE ONLY risk will be when the medals become tarnished by time they may be mistaken for the *chaprasies* of the hackney drivers.

FRIDAY, 8TH JUNE.

A TROUPE of Indian conjurers is now performing in London at the Aquarium at Westminster. Their performance is pronounced interesting, but not so original or so cleverly performed as the English public had expected. So the Indian professors of digitation cannot conjure into their pockets any large harvest of tempting guineas. They are less expert in this particular trick of juggling than our Anglo-Indian friends.

THE MADRAS correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* states : "A sad story reaches us from Ootacamund of a young lady, a Miss Godfrey, who whilst walking on the road met some corpses that were being carried past in a state of nudity. Her horror was so great that it brought on a fit of hysterics which resulted in her death some two hours after. Of course such a result could not be anticipated from such a cause, yet the event should excite some indignation, and the revolting way in which the dead are carried about should be stopped. I constantly meet bodies being carried in litters decorated with flowers, some sitting bolt upright in chairs like Guys, some with their cheeks stuffed out with rice, looking bulged and ghastly, and others stuffed into sacks, out of the rents in which a stiff waggling limb or head protrudes to tell of another victim to the hard times." Alas! poor wretches; they were starving and had pawned away or sold the last stitch of cloth they had for food. We are afraid the Duke of Buckingham's limited order *in re* decency will not apply to such cases. As for corpses carried along covered with flowers, they are monstrous. Down with them by all means. We wonder how the last vestige of common sense evaporates when one's temper is ruffled.

THE LONDON correspondent of the same paper gives the following : I heard a rather amusing thing in the House on Tuesday evening during the renewed debate on the Gladstonian resolutions. A member who was speaking—I failed to identify him—declared that Russian conquests in Asia Minor "must imperil the British rage in India." British rage? What sort of British rage does Hindostan contain, and what would it matter even if Muscovite proceedings imperilled this unrighteous wrath? The thing was a hopeless puzzle until it occurred to me while on my way homewards that the orator might possibly have meant British *raj*." Very good indeed, and not at all improbable after "curry powder" and "ferocious Dhoolees"!

THE PIONEER has the following : A "bloodthirsty chemist, a Frenchman, proposes to lay down land torpedoes in Roumania for blowing up the Russians. It is not said whether these torpedoes would be more dangerous than ordinary mines; but the Frenchman is very hopeful that they will be. The torpedoes are to be joined together by wires, and when the Russians are well over them, to be let off all at once. The inventor will lay his torpedoes down in Roumania for nothing, on the condition that if he succeeds he shall then be furnished with funds for blowing up the Russians in Asia Minor. If there really is anything in this invention, it might be adopted by the Indian Government. Instead of garrisoning Quettah, the Bolan Pass might be sown with torpedoes which could be let off as soon as General Kauffmann reached so far. Indeed, all the passes might be guarded in the same way; and the destruction of a Russian army arranged by a galvanic battery in the Viceroy's dressing-room at Simla. Not a bad idea this; and why should it not be? Are we not taking long strides in making war more "civilized" than what our rude forefathers did in olden days?

AMONG THOSE presented to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales at the levee held by H. R. H. at St. James' Palace on the 7th May, by command of the Queen, we find the name of Sir Stuart Hogg, Bengal Civil Service.

WE HAVE received copy of a Memorial submitted by the Students' Association to the Senate of the Calcutta University. Several very good suggestions have been made by the Memorialists, regarding the appointment of University Examiners, the advisability of having a Permanent Board to ensure uniformity and method over the various University Examinations, the abolition of the age, qualification in the candidates for the Entrance Examinations, the subjects prescribed for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations, the introduction of examinations in Honors with regard to the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. Examinations on the model of similar examinations held by the London University, and the important and, at the present moment, interesting subject of text books. The reasons given by the Memorialists are very good and well-considered. We trust every consideration will be given to the suggestions by the University authorities.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd instant amounted to 166 only. Of which 47 were from fever, 20 from dysentery and diarrhœa, 8 from cholera, 12 phthisis, 16 Tetanus, and the rest from other causes.

SATURDAY, 9TH JUNE.

A RUNGPORE CORRESPONDENT writes to say that the object for which a new sub-division had been opened in the district of Rungpore has been frustrated from defective arrangements. One of the drawbacks under which the great sub-division labours is the absence of a Munsiff's Court. There are at present two Munsiff's chowki in the sub-division, one at Borobari, and the other at Woolipore, both at a distance of 12 miles from the sub-divisional head-quarters, but the third chowki situated at Nāgeswari is at a distance of about 24 miles from Koorigram. This inequality of distance is a source of great hardship to the people. All the other places in the sub-division are within easy reach of the head-quarters in consequence of the facility of communication which exists both by land and water, but this does not obtain either in regard to Borobari or Woolipore, it is therefore suggested that the Munsiff's Court from Borobari may be removed to Koorigram.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Alghori, notices the existence of a perennial spring at Vondessur a village near the Cakajan hills, the waters of which possess remarkable healing properties. People labouring under any kind of pain in the body or diseases like ague, spleen, phthisis, and bowel complaints, have been known to be cured of them by bathing in it and drinking its water, and by rubbing their bodies with the mud of the spring.

A SOCIETY have been established at Benares for the relief of incurables and we have been requested to draw public attention to it in view to its meeting with support. The Society is called by the name of the Benares Dindatiabia Samaj, and its office is located at Poospodontassur.

WE ARE obliged to Messrs. Wyman & Co. for a copy of their edition of the New Civil Procedure Code. We shall take an early opportunity for noticing it.

THE LEADER, after calling the representatives of the people in the Calcutta Municipal Commission "bears, apes, asses &c. and Sir James Stephen, "a dog" wanting in "political and legal consistency," and dealing in the "dialectics of the devil," whose "daily task is to make the worse appear the better cause," who was "the first to introduce into the debates of honorable gentlemen the unpolished rhetoric of Old Baily practitioners," "transparently dishonest and futile," one who "imposed upon the ignorance and inexperience of his colleagues;" "the unscrupulous one," who, "like a chimney sweep, made his way through a crowd by the emphatic force of pronounced disagreeability," regrets "that the restraints of courtesy withhold" him "from the use of unparliamentary language." Would the restraints were a little more powerful! It is said hypocrisy is the tribute which wickedness pays to virtue.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Reports on publications issued and registered in the provinces of British India during 1874. 2. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for April 1877. 3. The Literature of Bengal by R. C. Dutt. 4. The Indian Pilgrim, a poem in English by Jogesh Chunder Dutta. 5. The Civil Procedure Code or Act X of 1877 together with Court Fees Act and the Royal Charter and Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal and N. W. P. with Sir A. Hobhouse's speech. 6. Bengali Mensuration by Hari Churn Rai. 7. The Vedarthayatna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas Vol I. No 12. 8. The Indian Student Vol I No. 4. 9. Messrs. Scott & Co's. Monthly Stock and Price List of types, presses &c No. IX for June 1877. 10. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Part I No. I 1877. 11. Journal of the National Indian Association. No. 77, May 1877. 12. Ayurbed Sangraha, Part I 13. Report of the Nagpore School of Medicine.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 31st June.—In the Commons last night, Mr. Bourke replying to a question, said there was no reason to suppose that Russia imagines a peace settlement possible, unless the terms of it are satisfactory to the West of Europe.

The honorable member also said that the Government had no knowledge of any Russian proposal to localize the war.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that fighting on the right and left wing of the Turkish army in Armenia is going on, but that the rainy weather prevents any important movements.

A great liberal demonstration was held at Birmingham yesterday. Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he challenged the Government to test the opinion of the country in the Eastern Question by the dissolution of Parliament.

In consequence of disaffection among the Circassian troops in the Russian service those serving in the army of the Danube have been recalled.

Letter from Sir James Fitzjames Stephen have appeared in the *times* in defence of the Viceroy's action in the Fuller case.

London 2nd June.—Peace rumours still continue, but nothing tangible can be elicited beyond a report that Russia is anxious for peace after her first victory over the Turks, in order to prevent further European complications. The Danube is rapidly falling. Advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that active operations have commenced in the vicinity of Kars.

Athens 2nd June.—In yesterday's sitting of the Greek Chambers, M. Comunduros, President of the Council of Ministers, announced the intention of the Greek Government to double the army and summon reserves.

Paris, 2nd June.—In a speech made by M. Gambetta, replying to an address from Paris students, he counselled moderation alluded to the contingency of Marshal MacMahon's resignation and approved of M. Thiers as the President's successor.

Rome, 2nd June.—The pilgrims from Calcutta have been received by the Pope. His Holiness on the occasion made a speech eulogising their devotion.

London 4th June.—The Czar, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexander and the Grant Duke Sergius, has started from St. Petersburg for the Russian head-quarters at Ployesti.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs telegraphs that the recapture of Ardahan is erroneous.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that the Russians have completely invested Kars, and have reached Kirzilklis and Soghali, and are converging towards Erzeroum.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877.

OUR FRONTIER.

THE plot thickens. From the news which come to us from Europe and the rumours which reach us from Central Asia and our frontier, war is likely to rage in both the continents. The Russo-Turkish war may involve the great Powers of Europe, while if Persia pursues its scheming and aggressive policy against Affghansthan, it may drive both England and Russia into an armed collision. It is well known that Persia has long had an eye upon Herat, and we have heard rumours to the effect that Persian troops are being amassed in the direction of Meshed and Herat, apparently for a demonstration against the latter place. If these rumours be true, they clearly point to a coming collision between Persia and Affghansthan on the boundary question, possibly with a view to the occupation of Herat. Forewarned is forearmed, and the Ameer of Cabul is not heedless. We have received fairly trustworthy news that Yakub Khan has been released by his father, and, that he has been deputed to Herat in command of troops. All this means earnest action on the part of both Persia and Affghansthan, and if these two countries go into war, England and Russia, we are afraid, will not be able to remain neutral. We cannot believe that Persia would have assumed the aggressive attitude against Affghansthan without a promise of support from Russia, and if Russia be pulling the strings in Persia, England must come to the rescue of Affghansthan. Russia has a deep design in Asia. She has already brought Persia within her clutches, and if she succeeds in wresting Turkish Armenia she will have accomplished the object which she had long aimed at. Then she has been plying hard her diplomatic skill to get a footing in Affghansthan. It was stated the other day that she had lately deputed Envoys to the court of Cabul, who were cordially received by the Ameer. Possibly it was owing to Russian influence our Peshawur conference came to an abrupt end. We do not know whether Russia has succeeded in obtaining a treaty of alliance with Affghansthan. Possibly. Possibly not, and the Ameer is biding his time. He is on the two horns of a dilemma. Both Russia and England have proferred him friendship, and he is apparently in a fix as to the choice of friends. If he chooses Russia and rejects the British Indian Government, he loses the support of a Power, which has been his best friend. On the other hand if he chooses England, and rejects Russia, he creates a

powerful enemy in the Muscovite. The most pleasant solution of the difficulty for him would be if he could secure a treaty of amity between both England and Russia, but we fear the latter wont like such an alliance. If the massing of troops by Persia in the direction of Herat be, as we surmise, a Russian move, then it means that Russia will not be content with the use of persuasive eloquence with Affghansthan, that she will also appeal to the cold steel or the roaring artillery to get what she wants. Possibly Russia is playing a deep game of diplomacy. The massing of troops near Herat may frighten the Ameer, and lead him to conclude a treaty with Russia independently of England. The situation is thus disconcerting for both Affghansthan and our Government. If the Ameer should throw himself into the clutches of Russia, our Government would be isolated, but in that case the Ameer might rest assured that his independence would not be worth a day's purchase. Probably seeing these coming complications Lord Lytton had proposed the Peshawur Conference, but his star has fallen upon unlucky times. His Lordship feels that our position in the frontier is very unsatisfactory; he has of course no hostile intentions against Affghansthan, but he sees the necessity of purchasing the good will of the Ameer through whose territory lies the road for Russia to India; the present treaties with Affghansthan are simply ropes of sand, they bind the Ameer but do not sufficiently bind our Government. They in effect say that our enemy shall be the Affghan's enemy, but do not say whether the Affghan's enemy shall be our enemy, in other words, whether our Government will defend Affghansthan in case of internal rising or foreign attack. Under the circumstances the Ameer probably feels that the friendship of the British Government is no friendship, that it is simply a case of "heads I win," for the advantage is all on the side of the British Government. It is true that he receives subsidy, but he probably looks upon it in the light of a bribe. He might think that if a crisis should ever come, the British Indian Government might wash its hands off by offering a few pieces of gold or arms, but neither would serve to save him. He was most anxious to secure a treaty of defensive alliance with our Government at the Umballa Conference, and even proposed to Lord Mayo the deputation of a British Resident at Cabul, but his Lordship's hands were tied.; Mr. Gladstone would not allow him to strengthen British influence in any way in Affghansthan; he was easily deluded by Russian diplomacy, and trusted Russian words about the neutral zone. We now see how the Russian assurances have been fulfilled. In consequence of his failure at Umballa, the Ameer has been somewhat sulky and discontended with our Government. He knows well enough that he is a friend indeed, who is a friend in need, but he could not be sure whether the British Indian Government would prove to him a friend in need. Naturally suspicious, his distrust was aggravated by his mortification at Umballa, and he did not therefore apparently act with a free heart when negociations were opened with him for the Peshawur Conference. Lord Lytton was probably right in ordering the negociations. He saw that the interests of British India and Affghansthan were intimately bound up, and that it was therefore of the utmost importance that the two should enter into a treaty of defensive alliance. But the suspicious mind of the Ameer naturally looked at the move in a different light. His Highness thought that either the British Government wanted to ultimately annex Affghansthan, or that it felt its weakness before Russian advance and wanted his assistance. Otherwise why did Lord Mayo reject his own overtures for a treaty of defensive alliance, and why should Lord Lytton of his own accord propose such a treaty. The jealous Oriental cannot, judging by the past, realize the sincerity of the intentions of the British Indian Government. Hence we believe the break down of the Peshawur Conference. But if our information be correct there is prospect of the renewal of the Conference. It is believed that the Turkish Envoys, who lately visited Cabul, have opened the eyes of the Ameer of Cabul to the gravity of his situation. They have explained that the ways of Russia were always crooked and that if there was any true friend of the Mussulman Powers, it was England. Then the Ameer knows that Persia is in the hands of Russia, and the Shah as an old ally has a priority of claim upon the Czar. Further, he feels that he is advancing in years, and that a war of succession was unavoidable, and in that conjuncture England was likely to be a greater friend to Affghansthan than Russia. All these things seem to indicate that the Ameer has bethought himself, and might consent to a Conference again. We believe it is not the intention of our Government to station a Resident at Cabul, or to interfere with the domestic affairs of Cabul in any way. Its object is simply to clear up all doubts about our relations with the Ameer. It feels that it is not a dignified position for it that it should go on giving subsidies to the Affghan Government from year to year without receiving a *quid pro quo*, or just to that Government to expect it to assist us without guaranteeing it help in case of necessity. If the Ameer has been since induced, as it is believed, to see things in a fair light, it is a question whether Lord Lytton will be allowed by the British Government and the British public to carry out his programme. The general public in England dread any connection with the Central-Asian politics of Russia; they may think that probably Lord Lytton will provoke a war with Russia, if he meddles with Affghansthan, and that His Lordship would therefore do well to wait and watch. But do what the British Indian Government may, it cannot, we fear, avert a war with Russia if Affghansthan should be drawn into a war with Herat, for then the Ameer is sure to ask for the aid and protection of our Government. On the other hand if Affghansthan should fall a prey to Russian diplomacy, then Russia would become a standing menace to our frontier, and who knows what a day may bring forth. In the latter hypothesis a war with Russia on our frontier, may not be imminent, but come it must, some day or other. How to avert that misfortune, is the problem of the hour. The complications which threaten us, we must confess, are the result of the, weak, timid, and vacillating policy of our Government in the past.

INDIGO PLANTING IN BEHAR.

A RECENT issue of the *Englishman* contained a moderate letter on Indigo planting in Behar, which gives a fair view of the Planters side of the question. The writer, in the first place, complains that the Government has not allowed the planters sufficient time for the reformation of the existing system. He says, "to reform and reorganize a system that has taken root for more than half a century, and in which such momentous interests are involved, the short space of time given by the Lieutenant Governor is unquestionably insufficient." Facts do not however warrant this assertion. The planters of Behar had had a long warning. They had it first when the Indigo question was raised in Bengal in 1860. Then Sir Cecil Beadon had paid some attention to the subject, which was however diverted by the Famine in Orissa. Sir William Grey took it up in right earnest, and the planters then promised reform. Sir George Campbell, also directed his attention to the subject, but, if we are informed aright, he was humbugged. Sir Richard Temple in his annual reports repeatedly acknowledged the evils of the Indigo system in Behar, and expressed a hope that the planters would of themselves put their house in order. So that it cannot be truly said that the call of the present Lieutenant Governor upon the planters to reform the system has come suddenly upon them. The planters must thank themselves if they find themselves unprepared to meet the call.

The correspondent of the *Englishman* discusses *seriatim* the different points of the Indigo system in Behar. He first notices the *tikkadari*. He does not defend the *tikkadari* system, for he frankly says, "I cannot join issue with the assertion of the Lieutenant Governor that the great curse of Behar is the *tikkadari* system." But he believes that "the ryots are better off under the *tikkadari* of planters than they are under the *khas* management of their own zemindars." If this be the case, then we cannot understand how it is considered the "bane of Behar." He observes that "under the new rent law, which has shaken to the foundation the old friendly connection between the ryot and the zemindar, a zemindar, is now empowered to enhance the rent of a ryot legally; and he, having the longer purse, mostly gets the better of the ryot in the Courts." But as a matter of fact, we believe the writer will allow, the enhancement of rent is rather rare in Behar. The ryots are already rack-rented, and they cannot bear further pressure. In our opinion the rate of rent in some parts of Behar is too high, varying from one-half to two-thirds in some cases. It may be, as the writer says, the interest of the planters not to enhance the rent, but he compensates himself in another way. He takes the best lands of the ryot for indigo cultivation and pays him at his own terms, and whatever the cultivator gets is liable to pretty large deductions by the amla. So practically the low rent is no compensation to the ryot. If Indigo cultivation had been really remunerative to the ryot he would not have surely complained. The existence of a widespread complaint, crying for years for redress, is a proof sufficient of the unremunerativeness of the cultivation, and as the *tikkadari* system by giving the planter landlord power over the ryot serves as a prop to the evils or abuses complained of, it ought to be first knocked on the head. It may be difficult to put an end to it at once, but go it must. The correspondent says, "as long as zemindars are in a chronic state of impecuniosity, the *tikkadari* system must continue in conformity with the laws of demand and supply." This is to a certain extent true, and because it is true it ought to be put an end to. The landlords finding that they can easily get money by leasing out their estates, go on in their career of reckless extravagance. It is in the interest of general society that the improvident habits of the zemindars ought to be corrected, and this object may, to a great extent, be accomplished by putting out of their way the temptation of easily selling their tenantry for the sake of their own extravagance. But sometimes the zemindars cannot help leasing out their estates. As in Bengal so in Behar the planters, it is notorious, constitute a most powerful class; they have the ears of the local officers, with whom they eat, drink, and play; they possess superior intelligence and energy, and zemindars as a matter of course cannot cope with them. Enquiry will doubtless show that in not a few cases the zemindars have given *tikkas* to planters, they not being strong enough to cope with them.

As to *zerats* or *neej* cultivation, the writer does not deny "that some factories have become possessed of land for *zerats* by means worthy of reprobation (or in a manner not unlike to what our Government did when it acquired territory after territory); but many have acquired it by reclaiming fallow and uncultivated land." We need not enquire how the planters have acquired land for *neej* cultivation, but the question is whether the ryot is treated as a free agent. The writer says that land for *zerats* is usually thus obtained: "the planter selects, in proportion to the extent of the cultivated land in the leased village, one or two plots suited for his purpose. Every ryot has to relinquish a proportionate rate per bigah of his *jote*. The plus and minus is equally divided according to the respective *jote* (holding) of each ryot. It is this system especially," the writer adds, "in which reformation is decidedly needed." He remarks that in some cases the planter gives the *quid pro quo* to the ryot for taking his best lands, but he candidly confesses that "there are some unscrupulous *zabardast* planters who acquire lands without consulting their consciences, or studying the laws of *meum* and *tuum*. On this point particularly the serious and deliberate consideration of the Association is needed." There are certainly difficulties in the way of reform, which the writer notices, but if the evil be admitted, and if the planters show a disposition to remedy it, we think means may be devised for the accomplishment of the reform without violent injustice to the planters. The correspondent suggests two methods: "first, giving the ryots of certain descriptions money compensation; and secondly, where practicable, exchange of land of equal quality." Perhaps a mixed commission, representing the interests of the planter, zemindar, and ryot, would be able

to adjust the conflicting claims and interests satisfactorily.

As to *Assamiwar* cultivation, the correspondent says "that the only reformation here needed is, first, to make the ryots free to make their terms with the planters; and, secondly, the planters to pay adequately for the plant the ryot gives in. When a ryot gets a fair price for the produce of his field, he will willingly cultivate indigo for the planter." This is the essence of the question. If the ryot obtains a fair price for the produce he will willingly cultivate indigo. It is because he is not a free agent and does not obtain a fair price, he murmurs and grumbles. If the system of indigo cultivation be based on the principle of free trade, the writer admits that "in a short time there will be no need for a planter to take *tikkadaris*, in which generally he suffers a monetary loss annually; and there will be no need to use pressure to make the ryots cultivate indigo for planters. The ryot will, on finding that it is a paying crop, willingly produce it for the planter, as he produces any other crop for the mahajun, or the market." The Government of Bengal, we think, has acted very wisely by inviting the planters to constitute themselves into a Commission of Enquiry and suggest remedies. If an official Commission had been appointed in the first instance, it might have fomented discontent among the ryots and created bad blood among the planters. The step taken by Mr. Eden has thrown the responsibility of reform upon the planters themselves. If they fail to come to an understanding among themselves, it will be then time for the Government to interfere directly. But we hope the planters will give the Government no cause for such interference. There are reasonable and moderate men among them, and they ought to be able to solve the question amicably. The public watch with intense interest the deliberations of the Planters' Association on the subject.

LADY ASPIRANTS AFTER UNIVERSITY HONORS.

SINCE JANUARY last some of our contemporaries have devoted a good deal of their time and talent to the solution of the problem whether ladies should be admitted to the University examinations for degrees and honors or not. The question has been raised by the Syndicate in connection with the case of a native Christian young lady who had presented herself at the last Entrance Examination and successfully passed the ordeal. That the action of the University authorities in this case has been right and proper will be admitted by all. It may be that for a long time to come the number of candidates of the fair sex will be exceedingly limited; but the justice and propriety of the action of the Senate cannot thereby be in the least affected. Whatever might have been the feeling of particular enthusiasts, it was the opinion of all who took an interest in the Hindoo Widow Remarriage Bill and could think dispassionately on the matter, that the number of those who would benefit by the law would be, for many years to come, extremely limited, and the last twenty years' experience shows that they were perfectly right in their opinion. It was, nevertheless, thought, and very properly, that no legal difficulty or obstacle of any kind should lie in the way of even a single woman who wished to enter the marital state for the second time. And, in the same way, it is but proper that there should be no obstruction to women in this country prosecuting scholastic studies to any extent they thought proper, and proving the extent of their acquirements by the usual University tests. The University has nothing to do with the number of candidates. Even with the aid of a large and very expensive institution like the Medical College, the number of candidates for the M. D. degree is the most attenuated possible; and, notwithstanding the temptations placed before law graduates, in twenty years only two have acquired the degree of Doctor in Law. But none would, for a moment, appeal to these facts and on their account object to the University's having rules for the award of the highest Medical and Law degrees. Lady candidates for literary honors can, we venture to think, be scarcely less numerous: we sincerely hope that they will come forward in numbers, though perhaps not in battalions. But even if a single native lady should carry away honors in Arts, the propriety of the action of the University will be fully vindicated. The University can only give facilities for examinations; it can neither raise candidates, nor teach them what it thinks best. Movements for female education must proceed from outside its pale. To quote the language of the late Vice-Chancellor, "such movements, if they are to be really great and enduring, are apt to require centuries for their growth from the first tiny beginnings. In the meantime, though the growth must be spontaneous, we may encourage or discourage the first throbbings of life. I say let us encourage them; it is all we can do. We cannot create life; we cannot sensibly augment its quantity. Look now at this University. Its motive power, its living force, is the eager aspiration of you, the youth of this country, for learning. To that we can supply some useful guidance and a little help. But the life and growth come wholly from yourselves. So may it be, and I hope so it will be, though perhaps in the far off future, with the education of women." Let but the people of India educate their daughters, and there will be no lack of recognition on the part of the University. That is the last thing desiderated, though it has been the first offered. Next to it, the question, which has most exercised the minds of some of our contemporaries, is as to the subject of examinations, and the extent to which the rules of the University should be modified to afford special facilities to lady candidates; and in this respect much has been written which appears to us crude and absurd. The impression seems to be abroad that the University is a tutorial institution and not an examining body, and schemes have been suggested which would convert it into a young ladies' seminary. The great question is, should the system of education for girls be the same as that for boys, or different? If the first, the system should for certain be the same. If not, both the system and the rewards must be different. The Blue-stockings of the last century, notwithstanding their claims to equality with men in all matters of literature and science, did not put forth their hands for University degrees. From Blue-stockings to Bloomerism was a wide leap, and did not answer. The latter has been replaced by 'Woman's Right' advocates, and when they ripen to Bloomerism there will be nothing left to necessitate any difference of system in the education for boys and girls, except what obtains among boys in different stations of life. But until that consummation is *unfait accompli* there must be, we fancy, considerable difference. In India, Kamini and Mohini have not yet ventured out as Blue-stockings, and the time is far distant yet, when they will take up 'Woman's Right' and Bloomer costume, which, in their case would probably be breeches, broadcloth *chapkan* and *shumla*, and until they do so, B. A.s and M. A.s will be of the least possible utility to them, and those who have written in their behalf wishing that they should be taught domestic economy and properties of human food, which, we suppose, is an euphemism for cookery, are perfectly right. But we fail to perceive how they reconcile lessons on *Suktar jhole* with a B. A. course. There is a certain limited period beyond which, generally speaking, no scholastic education can be carried on, and if a part of the period so limited be devoted to the laws of frying fish, there must be a corresponding deduction from the time necessary for graduation in arts. At any rate boys, who will have no cookery and crochet work to learn, will be at much greater advantage than their sisters. To provide for this, it has been proposed that girls should not be taught mathematics. As to the propriety or otherwise of this recommendation we do not care to enquire here, though the idea of a Blue-stocking without "ologies" is so absurd that it should at once be relegated to the limbo of exploded heresies. We should, however like to ask the advocates of the new scheme why they wish for the same honors for those who do not know mathematics and those who do? The Entrance, the F. A., the B. A. and the M. A. are, in reality, nothing better than trade-marks—the Goldsmith's Hall stamp which authenticates the amount of alloy in an article of gold or silver,—and they are useful only so long as they are invariable and exact in their indications. People now know exactly what a B. A. means; but if different standards of merit—differential calculus and dinner rolls for instance—be stamped with the same marks it would be a positive imposition on the public. Apart its ludicrousness, we fail to conceive the utility of stamping good cookery, abstrusest mathematics and transcendental philosophy with the same brand. Should any enterprising young lady of the Brahmo or the Native Christian community, or Arabella Wilhelmina from among the Eurasians, or an Anglo-Indian Mary or Sophy be ambitious of a Bachelor's degree, let her by all means have it in its integrity and in the usual course; but if her education should be different, and her acquirements unlike those of her brother, the brand should be so designed as to indicate exactly what it is impressed upon. Taking this view of the case, we think the rules of the University should not be, by any means, changed. Each degree should, invariably and always and under every circumstance, imply one standard of qualification, and all candidates, both male and female, should have it accessible to them whenever duly qualified. The only concession which will, at the first start, be expedient, would be to allow ladies' seminaries, as well as affiliated colleges, to send up candidates. There are no ladies' colleges existing now in India and until they come into being this concession is necessary. We would not object to brothers and sisters and cousins and friends and acquaintances sitting on the same forms and reading under the same tutors, but no advocate of Woman's Rights has yet come forward to urge it, or even to think it proper, and we yield to their prejudices. Our concession would amount to the same indulgence which is now allowed to teachers in public or private schools. Inasmuch, however, as this rule would not bring within its scope any large number of candidates, and the Charter of the University requires that it should takenote of the progress of education in this country without distinction of sex, the obvious course would appear to be to have two systems at work; one, the present system designed for boys but open to such young ladies as aspire to masculine education, and another for unambitious homely ladies. The latter should have its separate examinations, with corresponding certificates of honor and medals and prizes for the most successful candidates. These last mentioned examinations would correspond with the middle-class examinations of some of the English Universities, and meet all the requirements of the case. They would give ample impetus to the advancement of female education in this country, and satisfy every ambition on the part of our sisterhood, whether European or native. Had we our own way we would not allow any other; but we have not; Mrs. Grundy will not be satisfied; and on yielding to her wishes we suggest the double system. There is another class of persons which would not be satisfied, and it includes the proprietors and managers of certain ladies' seminaries, who wish more for the *eclat* of B. A.s than for the more modest, and consequently unostentatious, certificates of proficiency in female learning and accomplishments. Even to them, however, the idea of lady "bachelors' might, when pointed out, appear somewhat ludicrous. They will perhaps also admit that our old friend Lindley Murray might revolt at such an idea; and even Rowe and Webb's "Pips," the great expounder of the laws of idiom and grammer to the rising generation of Bengal, might not tolerate it. This grammatical difficulty could, however, be easily got over. Suppose, for instance, we substitute for Entrance graduates, Maiden acolytes; for Bachelor of Arts, Maid of Arts; for Master of Arts, Mistress of Arts, the difficulty would at once vanish. But will they accept the change? If they will, we shall, to accommodate them, subscribe to it. If not, we urge that the University authorities should interest themselves more for the good of lady candidates than for the silly conceit of their teachers. For such *maids* as will insist upon calling themselves *bachelors* the usual University course might be left open to them. The Bye-laws use the word "candidates" and not *boys*, and they cannot stand against them.

THE FAMINE IN MADRAS.

THE gravity of the crisis at Madras is becoming more and more apparent as the facts are coming to light. The existence of a famine is tested in two ways; either there is a want of food or a want of means to buy it. The failure of the crops at Madras has certainly been very great, but, thanks to the Railways and private enterprise, the market has been kept fairly supplied. The price of provisions, however, has risen so high that the poorer classes are, for the most part, unable to provide themselves with food. We give below a comparative table of prices of different grains at seers of 80 tollahs to the rupee in the afflicted districts of the Madras Presidency, which we take from an official return of the Local Government:

Districts.	Horsegram.			Wheat.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Ragi.			Cholum.			Rice 2nd Sort.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.
Kistna	11·18	11·25	28·02	6·84	7·36	14·45	10·54	10·20	25·93	13·83	14·23	36·03	11·28	11·26	32·07	8·54	8·60	18·79
Nellore	8·66	8·65	26·10	7·06	7·14	12·58	9·89	10·02	27·11	12·36	12·79	33·11	9·77	10·01	28·84	8·04	8·22	15·46
Caddapah	8·05	8·09	25·97	6·65	6·81	11·99	7·97	8·07	23·79	8·97	9·77	26·79	8·83	9·21	25·17	7·81	8·09	12·90
Bellary	7·60	7·57	22·65	7·05	7·02	13·87	8·36	8·48	24·04	8·68	8·98	26·71	7·89	8·12	24·53	7·00	7·07	13·30
Kurnool	8·28	8·28	26·64	7·21	7·45	14·94	9·47	9·47	29·30	9·77	10·20	31·29	8·30	8·49	28·61	7·18	7·27	14·36
Chingleput	11·07	11·19	20·34	6·35	6·35	9·84	10·78	10·78	19·80	11·02	11·53	23·91	9·95	11·30	...	8·74	9·52	15·80
North Arcot	10·10	10·03	21·21	5·61	5·77	10·83	8·65	8·87	18·61	10·23	10·58	22·22	9·34	9·85	22·26	8·24	8·77	14·34
South Arcot	11·78	11·79	24·14	5·39	5·53	10·01	12·33	12·69	26·17	2·04	12·88	26·97	11·04	11·99	27·56	9·23	9·67	15·49
Tinnevelly	11·01	11·01	25·56	6·20	6·27	10·16	11·11	10·81	21·84	10·40	11·01	25·41	16·80	16·80	30·10	8·27	8·34	14·07
Madura	11·82	11·95	26·63	5·75	5·72	10·81	10·50	10·93	29·57	10·63	10·66	32·11	12·39	14·17	35·96	8·78	8·81	14·67
Trinnevelly	11·12	11·02	18·90	6·00	6·00	8·38	11·25	12·00	27·00	11·70	12·10	28·50	11·20	10·90	22·50	8·98	8·98	12·10
Coimbatore	9·09	9·77	21·09	6·45	6·51	10·56	9·36	9·62	22·28	9·49	9·53	22·38	9·05	9·29	19·31	8·01	8·01	12·24
Salem	9·59	9·59	24·25	5·80	5·83	10·37	8·48	8·72	21·57	9·18	9·57	22·67	8·74	9·36	22·66	7·67	8·26	13·32

It will be ssen from the above that in some cases the prices had risen nearly 200 per cent., and that scarcely in a single case has it been less than 50 per cent. No wonder then that thousands and hundreds of thousands of people have been unable to keep their bodies and souls together; either they have succumbed to death or gone to the pauper houses. A comparison of the scale of prices in Madras with the same in Orissa in 1865-66 and in Behar in 1873-74 shows that the crisis was much greater in some of the districts in Madras than it was in Orissa or Behar. We cannot also say that the Government has been quite successful in meeting this crisis. At the eleventh hour Sir Richard Temple is constrained to admit that, notwithstanding the care and skill with which large relief camps are conducted, the rate of mortality there has been very high. Thus he says: "but still the fact remains that the death rate among the inmates of camps is terribly high; that such diseases as are engendered among gatherings of poor people appear and re-appear, and that the air and surroundings of these camps are very depressing. For the little children especially the life must be very depressing indeed. Some of these troubles will, I fear, be aggravated when rain and cold come on, and make relief camp life even less endurable than it now is." The remedy which Sir Richard Temple suggests is the gradual drafting of the inmates of these camps to their own homes, to be thus cared for under the system of house-to-house visitation or village relief. His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, declares Sir Richard Temple's suggestion to be deserving of consideration, especially in view of the approach of the rainy season. His Excellency in Council wishes that no pains and expense should be spared to render this village relief thoroughly efficient, while conforming of course its action to those only who are not able-bodied, and incapable of being drafted on to the works. Now if the Government of India had from the beginning adopted the system of village relief, there would not have been, we feel morally certain, so much mortality. Indeed, the Government of India had at the outset deliberately ignored the dear-bought experience in the working of the village relief system in 1873-74. And now it sees the unwisdom of the course it had laid down. It may not be yet too late to introduce the house-to-house relief, but who is to be held responsible for the sad sacrifice of life which has been the necessary sequence of the impractical and faint-hearted policy which the Government of India had at first initiated. As in the recent Budget so in the famine relief policy there have been "oscilations" of opinion and "onslaughts," which cannot be too deeply regretted. The Government of India has changed the principle of its policy whenever facts and circumstances have proved too stubborn for it, while it has committed "onslaughts" upon the local Government for pursuing or anticipating the same. Could anything be more disappointing than the attitude which the Government of India has assumed towards the Madras Government in respect of the famine?

PAPER CURRENCY.

THE last Report on the circulation of Currency Notes is not quite satisfactory. The average amount of notes issued by the Paper Currency Department outstanding in circulation during the year was Rs. 11,35,26,621, being more by Rs. 68,22,550 than the average of 1874-75 (Rs. 10,67,04,071), but less by Rs. 13,69,460 than the average of the five years 1871-76 (Rs. 11,48,96,081).

The average circulation in 1875-76 is considered by the Financial Department "to be a fair normal amount undisturbed by any special circumstances. The total money reserves in the Government Treasuries and in the Presidency Banks during the year were moderate, and no special circumstances are known to have occurred which were calculated to inflate the circulation beyond the actual immediate requirements of the country." But this we submit does not represent the actual requirements of the country. If there were adequate facilities for the conversion of notes into cash, there would be much greater circulation, but the cashing offices are so few and far between that the people meet with the greatest difficulty in encashing the notes. Hence the falling off in the circulation of notes. The financial Secretary remarks: "the Paper Currency system of British India is believed to be based on sound principles, the convertibility of the notes at the places of issue being absolutely secured. Facilities are, indeed, given for the encashment of the notes elsewhere than at the place of issue, (1) by the law, which requires that every note, wherever issued shall be payable at the presidency town of the Presidency within the limits of which, as defined under the Paper Currency Act, it is issued; and (2) by executive orders under which (*a*) all notes, wherever issued, are received everywhere as legal tender against the Government and at all Railway Stations, and (*b*) silver is given for notes at most Government treasuries." Of course the Government has taken measures for the easy conversion of notes, but the country is vast, and the number of small transactions enormous, if there were facilities for the conversion of notes proportionate to the demand, the circulation, as we have already said, would have been much greater. The Financial Secretary is quite correct when he says that the principle of the Paper Currency is self-regulating, and that its amount depends not upon any State interference, but upon the requirements of the people, but the Government has not advanced fully to meet those requirements. We were one of those, who were opposed to the introduction of the five-rupee note, not that there would be no demand, but that there would not be sufficient facilities for the conversion of the note. We often hear that it costs the possessor of a five-rupee note in the Mofussil from two to three annas to encash it. Again, there are places where the people would pay even four annas for a ten-rupee note. Now these circumstances shew that the circulation of the notes has not kept pace with the requirements of the people.

The progress of the circulation of currency notes is thus noted: "The maximum circulation in 1875-76 was Rs. 12,16,12,235 (on the 22nd September 1875), the minimum Rs. 10,66,86,280 (on the 7th May 1875). The maximum in the preceding year was Rs. 11,32,76,075 (on the 7th February 1875), the minimum Rs. 9,22,14,380 (on the 7th April 1874); but the circulation was, at that time, still under the abnormal influence of the rapid depletion of the Government balances for the operations against the Bengal famine. Comparing the calendar years 1875 and 1876, the latter year shows a slightly lower minimum, *viz.*, Rs. 10,53,22,945 against Rs. 10,66,86,280 in 1875. Only 132 lakhs of rupees of notes were issued against silver bullion during the year, against 455 lakhs in 1874-75. The tranactions with the public in Home Circle notes were rather smaller in 1875-76 than in 1874-75, thus—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Less in 1875-76.
Notes issued..... ...	68,25,78,760	62,69,70,815	5,56,07,945
Notes discharged:...	63,66,57,570	62,17,81,655	1,48,75,915

The decrease of issues appears to have been almost entirely in the notes for Rs 1,000 and Rs. 10,000. All the smaller denominations, except the Rs. 100 notes, show increases." It is stated that "on the 31st March 1875, no notes for Rs. 10,000 of the Calcutta Circle were in circulation." The Financial Secretary remarks "that these notes, which for many purposes, must have a special convenience, are much more used in Bombay (issue 4,601 notes) than in Calcutta (issue 935 notes). The Government of India has called upon the Head Commissioner for a report upon this point. The comparative small circulation of ten thousand rupee notes in the Calcutta Circle cannot, we think, be attributed to the reluctance of merchants to use them, when the higher class notes are so convenient a medium of remittance. "Notes were cashed for all comers throughout the year, at 105 treasuries and usually at 47 treasuries more; at only 27 treasuries was this accommodation seldom available; notes for Rs. 4,74,74,715 were thus issued at the Government treasuries in exchange for silver, and notes for Rs. 3,52,80,715 were cashed at such treasuries. These transactions were much larger than the corresponding figures of 1874-75, in which year notes for Rs. 4,15,59,890 were issued and notes for Rs. 2,89,17,665 cashed." "It is interesting to observe that, though Rs. 1,11,970, were paid under bonds of indemnity, for lost notes during the year, not a single claim has yet been made good against the Department for lost notes thus paid." The department is not only self-supporting but leaves a good profit. The net profits last year amounted to Rs. 20,32,190 as compared with Rs. 19,80,151 in 1874-75, & Rs. 19,15,608 in 1873-74.

"Mr. E. F. Harrison directed the operations of the Department, as Head Commissioner, throughout the year, to the entire satisfaction of the Government of India, which has always reposed complete confidence in Mr. Harrison's management of the Department, and never found this confidence misplaced."

INDIAN OPINION *vrs.* INDIAN LEGISLATION.

THE success of the agitation against the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill shews that Indian public opinion is not dead. The Secretary of State, it is stated, has directed the Government of India to modify that part of the Bill which took away the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts

over revenue suits. The Bill, as the reader is aware, was passed in the teeth of the opposition of the Indian public. As might be expected, the people of Bombay were the first to raise objections to the Bill, but their opinion was endorsed by the general public of India. The press, with one or two exceptions, backed the memorials from Bombay. The Judges of the High Court of Bombay were strong upon the subject. In their judgments and reports they energetically protested against the attempt to deprive the Civil Courts of their legitimate jurisdiction over revenue suits. But the Viceregal Council was stubborn and would not yield. The people of Bombay would not succumb; they carried their prayer to the foot of the throne, and we are glad to learn that it has been heard. Lord Salisbury's despatch has vindicated Indian public opinion. Bureaucrats in India are apt to say that there is no such thing as public opinion in India. The mass of the people are ignorant, and have therefore no opinion of their own. Those who say this do not understand the people. It is true that the masses do not understand the mysteries of the system of administration; they know that the *Sirkar* is all-powerful, and that its will is law; but they feel when they are hurt. They may not understand the mechanism of Indian legislation; they may not have the capacity to examine the wheels upon which the machine works; they may be staggered by its motion; but when they come to taste its product, they have certainly the power to discern whether it is good or bad, whether it is calculated to meet their wants and wishes, whether it is conducive to their happiness or no. In the same manner they may not understand the mysteries of the administrative machinery; they see a huge car, and do not know how it is moved; they see one driver here in the person of a Deputy Magistrate or an Assistant Magistrate, another in that of a Magistrate or Judge, another in that of the Munsif or a Sub-Judge, another in that of a Commissioner or Departmental head, and so on; but they are not so obtuse as not to be able to perceive what or who hurts them. If a Deputy Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate carries things with a high hand, if a District Magistrate plays the tyrant, or a District Judge proves obdurate, if a Munsif lacks judgment, or a Sub-judge becomes obstinate, if a Commissioner appears heartless, or a departmental head without a head, surely they can make out all this from their own observation and experience. The question is whether they are able to give expression to their own thoughts and feelings, and we readily acknowledge that they cannot think in the abstract or argue in syllogisms. They can realize wrong, injustice, hardship and oppression in individual cases, for those cases come home to them. But individual cases are merely illustrations of the evils of the system which gives rise to such wrong, injustice, hardship and oppression. It is for the educated natives and experienced and sympathizing Europeans to give expression to the thoughts sentiments and feelings of the masses, and there is not an educated native in the country, who has not some opportunity or other of tapping the minds of the people. In many cases they are sufferers in common with the masses, and in other cases they derive their knowledge directly from those who suffer. It is thus public opinion in India is formed, and the Government does a grievous wrong to itself when it disregards that opinion. The object of the British Government in India is undoubtedly the most laudable; it seeks the welfare of the people whom it governs, but with its best intentions, it is liable to err, and as it cannot be expected to evolve and solve all questions from the bowels of its own consciousness, it is of the utmost importance that it should consult public opinion, and direct its course of action in consonance with the feelings and sentiments of those, over whom it has been placed in authority. The pertinacity with which the Government sometimes persists in its measures and policy is a most disheartening feature in its character. The history of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill is a proof in point. The opposition to it was based on a sound and intelligible principle. It was pointed out that the Revenue Officers were directly interested in their settlement proceedings, and that they could not therefore be expected to be in a judicial frame of mind to settle disputes between them and those affected by these proceedings. It was from this consideration the great statesmen, who founded the British Indian Empire, separated the judiciary from the executive in the trial of revenue suits. This sound and righteous principle underlay the Regulations of the Cornwallis Code. Lord Cornwallis early saw that the benefits of the settlement, which he gave to Bengal, would not be realized, if suits against the proceedings of the fiscal officers were not made cognizable by the ordinary civil tribunals, and His Lordship accordingly passed the law subjecting the Revenue Officers to the jurisdiction of Civil Courts. In the same way when the Elphinstone Code was passed for Bombay, the same distinction between the judicial and fiscal jurisdiction was made. But a change has since come over the spirit of our Government. Formerly, when the people were less advanced, less able to assert their rights, to protect their own interests, to understand the law, and to appreciate principles, the Government was more humane, more enlightened, more anxious to observe and promote the law, and more ready to curb the executive authority, but now, when the people have been educated by the Government, and taught to comprehend the principles of civilized rule, to appreciate the blessings of civilization, and to stand up for law, justice and constitutionalism, the Government is less disposed to follow those high-minded and generous principles of legislation and administration which distinguished the founders of the empire. The statesmen of the first era sowed the seeds of progressive and constitutional rule, those of the present era wish to revive the patriarchal epoch. The former exalted the law over executive authority, the latter seek to place the executive above the judiciary. We have already alluded to the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. The Collector clauses of the Civil Procedure Bill are another case in point. Were it not for the impartial decision of the Viceroy, supported by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, on the motion of the Hon'ble the Maharajah Jotindra Mohun Tagore in the matter of the jurisdiction of Munsifs over suits against the Government and Government officers, that small concession to the law and constitutionalism would have been withdrawn. But the Collector clauses, the Insolvency clauses, and other provisions of the Bill are so many manifestations of the spirit for the revival of the patriarchal epoch. They shew that the Government of the present era care little for public opinion in India. If the Secretary of State should however now and then teach Government the necessity and importance of paying due attention to public opinion, that is to say, to the views, sentiments, and feelings of those who are directly affected by the laws and proceedings of Government and its officers, the cause of good Government would immensely gain.

A GOVERNMENT PLEDGE.

THE action of Government in connection with the Damooda embankments affords a curious commentary on the now-shelved Irrigation and Protection Cess Bill. The connection commenced with almost the beginning of the British *raj* in Bengal; and we must frankly confess that large sums of money have been from time to time spent on the embankments in question. Some of the best engineers in the service of Government have also from time to time been deputed to superintend the work; but the people have derived scarcely any benefit from them. From the last decade of the 18th century to 1855 there has scarcely been a single year in which the embankments had not been either breached or overtopped by heavy floods to the serious injury of the people; and this injury was so grave and so constantly recurring that at last the Government, on the principle of "half a loaf is better than none," resolved to abandon the embankment on one side of the river. We are not aware to what extent abatement was allowed to the zemindars from the rent fixed in 1793, but the measure, if it proved the incompetency of the engineers, benefitted the people so far, that instead of the flood-water being kept enclosed in *bunds* and drowning villages, fields, men and cattle under it, it spread evenly and widely over the country, and flowed back into the river within a few hours, leaving a deposit of silt on the ground which served the purpose of manure. This course was, however, not adopted in connection with some of the tributaries of the Damooda, and in 1873 when the Embankment Bill was passed, the Selye embankment was included in Schedule D, Act VI. of that year, as one of those which the Government pledged itself to keep up as a public work. It was originally taken by Government at the time of the Permanent Settlement for the consideration of Rs. 6,000 a year from the zemindars. This consideration, we believe, has been regularly paid, but the duty has never been discharged in a way to meet the requirements of the case. Floods have continued to be the order of the day, and to the loss of the zemindars and the people who paid for a service which they never got. In a report recorded by Mr. Whitfield, Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, dated the 2nd January last, we find that "the inundation from the Kalkea khal spills all the way down the river whenever the embankments are overtopped or breached, and there is scarcely a year in which this does not happen." In the neighbouring Katia khal, the Engineer remarks, the lower half "is partially embanked by the Zemindars,; but whether these embankments do good or harm it is difficult to say, as they are generally overtopped by every flood, and the water frequently, if not always, stands at the same height on both sides." It is also said "that the embankments, as now existing, give but very little protection, and if not retired, to leave a sufficient waterway, their abandonment, except at those places where villages are exposed to the direct action of the current, will be preferable to their present state." Mr. Harrison, commenting on Mr. Whitfield's report, says: "My opinion at present is in favor of removing all the embankments near Ghatal, as being not only the fairest course, but in the long run the best." The cause of this failure and the mode of rectifying it Mr. Whitfield thus explains: "The main cause of the breaches which produce these inundations, is the narrowness of the water-way between the Embankments both of the Selye and the Darkessar rivers. To remedy this it will be necessary *either* to raise and strengthen the Embankments on their present site sufficiently to confine and withstand nearly four times the discharge they are now capable of doing, *or* to retire one of the Embankments so as to give the required waterway without its width exceeding 6018 feet above the average ground level in the highest floods. Captain Smyth, R. E., in his report dated 1868, estimated the flood discharge of the Selye at Radhachak, previous to the date of his report, to be 180,000 c. ft. per second, and the flood of 1868 was believed to exceed that quantity. The capacity of discharge between the Embankments at Radhachak is only 36,000 cft. a second, leaving 144,000 cft. to be discharged by spilling over the country. The utility of Embankments, so disproportionately insufficient for the work required of them, may well be questioned, and also whether the removal of the Embankments altogether, excepting at a few places where villages are exposed to the direct action of the floods, would not be preferable." Told in brief, the cause is incapacity of the Engineers who, until lately, failed to make out what was really wanted. There is nothing to prevent such mistakes in the future, and we will be greatly surprised indeed if the proposed cess "for protection" should prove as effectual a safeguard against inundation as the contribution of the Rs. 6,000 by the Ghatal Zemindars has proved *in re.* the Selye embankment. We understand that a proposition is now before Government for removing the Embankment to a distance from its present site to afford a sufficient waterway to heavy floods. But there is a difficulty in the way. The Government cannot make up its mind to incur the heavy expenditure which this measure will involve; and the Collector, very shrewdly, but we cannot help calling somewhat jesuitically; urges that inasmuch as the law empowers the Government to abandon an embankment when no longer required, it will abandon the Selye embankment and bring havoc and ruin on the Zemindars concerned, unless they come forward and subscribe at least one half of the necessary funds. We have seldom heard of

more monstrous proposition made by a powerful Government than this. The power to abandon an embankment is contingent upon its being no longer required, but here the necessity for it is imperative, and nevertheless the law is with consummate jesuitism made to serve as an engine to force an unfair bargain. The Government is, however, all-powerful, and it would be well, therefore, for the Zemindars to yield and pay, at least, if not the whole of the demand a part of it, and get what is wanted, rather than see the embankment abandoned, destruction brought on their property, and the contribution of Rs. 6,000 a year kept up *en permanence*.

LANDED PROPERTY OF BENGAL.

IV.

THERE is a class of writers, who contend that even if the Zemindars did possess the proprietory right should it, yield by the right of conquest to the sovereign of the country. Mr. Rouse thus answers them :

After having established, as I think incontestably, the reality and regular descent of landed property under the native government, at different periods to the introduction of the British dominion : I shall perhaps be told, that it has been but a waste of argument, because if ever it did exist, it was superseded by the conquest of the country. Mr. Grant boldly maintains this maxim. "It is admitted, says he, that Hindoo princes had property in the lands before the Mahomedan conquest. But such property was of course transferred to their conquerors :" and I suppose, by parity of reasoning, to the English conqueror. If by *princes* he means sovereigns; their right, whatever it was, whether proprietory tributary, or imperial, of course went to the conqueror. But if his assertion applies to the great zemindars or Rajahs, and the landed possessions of persons who held them, under any mode of rent of revenue, as subjects of those *princes* : the annals of history will not justify him in affirming, that they did go to the conqueror. From them we have reason to believe, that in general the old possessors were preserved, as it was most politic that they should be upon a settled tribute or assessment.

This fact is of a nature, that hardly admits of positive demonstration. But it is to be collected from the written histories of the natives ; from the traditions of the country ; and from the continuance of possession in families, whose ancestors are known to have held the same lands, or part of them, before the conquest : and it is an argument of no inconsiderable weight upon this question, that amongst the actual possessors of the land, there is not now to be found throughout Bengal one in twenty, perhaps I might be safe in saying, not one in a hundred, of the religion of the conqueror.

It is not indeed intrinsic evidence, to quote the authority of a Frenchman of the present day. But it is at least a powerful illustration of my own opinion, that a person, who had resided eight and twenty years in different parts of Hindostan, five of which were in quality of French ambassador at the court of the Mahrattas ; and who had perused the histories of the country in their original language ; should inform the world, in describing the political conduct of the Moguls, that instead of seizing the lands of the conquered, they left them to the old possessors ; contenting themselves with assuming the dominion of the ancient prince, and the rent or tribute only which he used to receive from the lands not comprized within his own particular demesne, so that the people seemed merely to change their master. The writer is the Chevalier de St. Lubin.

The Moguls in this conduct only followed the example of their famous predecessor in Oriental conquest, Alexander the Great ; who fought not for habitation, but for glory and dominion. He and his successors reserved to themselves the ancient revenues of the prince, together with the military and political administration of the state. The armies found a refuge in the cities for themselves and their plunder. But the ancient inhabitants preserved their land property, and their laws.

I must beg permission to make some further animadversions upon this dangerous, and I cannot help calling it, disgraceful doctrine : which I imagined no one could have mentioned in the present enlightened period of the world, unless for the purpose of reprobating it as the practice of some merciless tyrant, who had tarnished the glory of conquest by acts of cruelty and rapine. I have endeavoured to shew, as far as facts can be collected in an obscure period of history, to what length the conquerors of India really did push the rights of conquest. But if they contented themselves with seizing the authority and demesne only of the conquered sovereign, it will be argued by some, that they took less than was transferred to them *of course* by the mere act of conquest ; an expression which does not refer to historical fact, but to political principle, and therefore calls for attention.

But before I investigate the principle, I wish clearly to understand the terms of the proposition, which is rendered ambiguous by the equivocal title of *Prince*. Does Mr. Grant mean merely to say, that sovereign Hindoo princes had property in the lands, be it either in the whole country, or over a patrimonial demesne, and upon their subjection, such property was of course transferred to their conquerors ?—It is a self-evident proposition as clear, as that the sun dispels the night. The territory could not at the same moment be in the hands of two different sovereigns. But he is speaking of the Mogul conquest, to which this explanation, cannot apply : because he must probably know, that there was no Hindoo prince, who possessed a sovereignty in Bengal *sui juris*, for some centuries preceding the subjection of it by the Moguls. Bengal was first brought under the government of a Mahomedan sovereign about the close of the twelfth century : and after that period the Hindoos never recovered their independence. It was subdued by the Mogul emperors Humayon and Akber about the middle of the 16th century ; and was not reduced into a province till the year 1575 . The Hindoo princes therefore, whom he admits to have had property in the land, can be no other, than the great proprietory landholders enjoying their possession under any title, that the language and fashion of former ages may have applied to them, and paying a revenue to the sovereign, either as tribute or assessment.

The question then is, whether "such property was *of course* transferred to the conqueror ;" whether we, as Europeans, can find precedents to establish such a maxim in the conduct of any conquering nation, whom ancient or modern history has made known to us. I presume we shall not chuse to be guided by that of the little Grecian states before the Peloponnesian war, amongst whom piracy and plunder were esteemed honourable, nor by that of the Romans under the melancholy periods of their civil wars. Even the powerful nations from beyond the Danube and the Rhine, who over-ran the southern countries of Europe in the early ages of Christianity, with a ferocity and barbarism that has become proverbial did not carry their rights of conquest to such an extravagant length, as to seize the whole property of the conquered people. By them the territory they reduced was divided into three shares ; of which one only was taken by the sovereign, and became his patrimonial demesne ; one was allotted to the soldiery ; and the other was left to the native inhabitants. This distribution of the land was so systematic, that it obtained the distinguishing appellation of *Sortes Vandalicæ*.

The extract is long, but the argument is important. But even if the "monstrous doctrine" be admitted, Mr. Rouse holds that it would not apply to the British sovereignty of Bengal, for it was obtained by "compact" not conquest. He says :

Now with respect to the British territories in India, a question may arise, whether they were not obtained more by compact, than conquest. If they be so considered, it would surely be an aggravation of injustice, to practise a severity, which even conquest would not sanction and to wrest from those who had been tolerated and protected by our predecessor in power, the possessions they had peaceably enjoyed under his jurisdiction. How much more is it incumbent on us to observe this tenderness towards our Indian subjects, when it is considered, that the cession of the country although it is now held, and will be maintained, by Great Britain in a state of sovereign dominion ; was made at the time under the name of an ancient office of the Mogul empire the public seals and forms of which were then adopted, and have been used in all the subsequent acts of the administration, so that the people seemed only to change their governors nor their government.

Let it not be understood, however, that this *monstrous principle*, as it is termed by M. Vattel, was ever assumed by the East India Company, or their governors, at the time they acceded to their territorial acquisitions :—no, not even with regard to property taken in actual war. The late Lord Clive never thought of agitating such a question. His mind was too liberal and enlightened, and from all the accounts I have read or heard, I may venture to say, that the humanity and forbearance of the British army, during the wars carried on against the Nabobs of Bengal and Oude from 1756 to 1765, were the admiration of the eastern world.

Mr. Sheristadar Grant says :

"He might further refer to the invariable testimony of history and original public records of unquestionable authority, showing the official and actual situation of all the zemindars of Bengal after the death of Aulumgheer (Aurungzebe) in 1707."

Mr. Rouse thus replies :

I can only reply to this intimation, that whenever I may see such proofs as he describes, I will, as of honor, pay due respect to them.—In the mean time, I must beg leave to rest my own opinion upon those I have pointed out, which are obvious and accessible to every one. In fine, the following abstract reference to facts and dates will show, whether hereditary property was, or was not, recognized during the period he has fixed. I have already argued upon it at length and shall avoid repetition.

The Prince Azim ul Shan, grandson of Aurungzebe, came into Bengal, and gave permission to *purchase from the Zemindars* the three villages of Govindpore, Sutanuty, and Calcutta, about the year 1698. Aurungzebe began his reign in 1655, and died in 1707, Furruksere, who succeeded to the throne after the intervention of two short reigns confirmed the possession of the three villages, and granted permission for the possession of thirty-eight others, on the indispensable condition of their being *purchased from the proprietors, and with their consent*, in the year 1717. The single record proves, as well as a thousand, that ten years before, and ten years after the death of Aurungzebe, a principle of absolute and alienable proprietorship in land paying revenue to the crown was admitted in the most solemn acts of the imperial government. I have been credibly informed, that Aurungzebe himself was known to purchase land from zemindars for his private use. But not having any positive authority for this anecdote, I lay no stress upon it.

Mr. Rouse then refers to judicial decision. He says :

"Can Mr. Grant shew, from the loads of records he must have had in his office, or from any inquiries he has ever made concerning the customs of the British provinces, that the claim of any land-holder to succeed to the possessions of his father, or lawful ancestor, I mean under the Arabic term of *Irs* or *Miras*, or any other the most unequivocal that implies *Inheritance*, has, within any given period, been rejected by any court of justice, or officer exercising judicial power, native or British, Superior or Provincial, upon the doctrine averred by him, that the land belongs to the sovereign, and not to those who hold it under the title of zemindary, Talookdary, or Milkyet ? I sincerely invite him, or any other person who possesses such information, to produce it, as matter that ought to be known to the administration, and the public at large. Truth and justice should be the leading objects of all our enquiries. As to myself, I have no other view, I can have no other, in entering upon this discussion, than to develope the one, and establish the other, upon principles that might be both safe and honorable for this country. But if such a practice has prevailed, either under the British administration, or before Great Britain had a foot of land in Bengal ; I candidly confess, it is unknown to me. My own decided opinion is this, that, let the origin of the zemindarries be what it may ; even it it could be proved, which I believe it cannot, that they were all at first no better than occasional commissions of the most precarious kind ; usage, which is paramount to law, has made them completely hereditary, and the country government has so considered them.

Now to ascertain the sense of the inhabitants, let any one make a traverse of any part of the Bengal provinces, in any direction straight or circuitous, through a tract of country containing about 150,000 square miles. I affirm, that instead of finding nothing but financial servants of the sovereign, and a peasantry considering themselves as cultivators of *his* soil ; he would be accosted by the hospitality, or counteracted by the chicane, of an intermediate body of men, claiming the distinctions, and believing themselves to possess the indefeasible rights, of property. He would find the ground he passes over, to be thus distributed : in some a part only, in others the whole pergunnah, or subdivision, although known in the records of government under a single name, yet broken amongst a very great number of inferior occupants, under the title of Talookdars, paying to the revenue from 20 l. to 200 l. *per annum* ; supporting that not dishonourable pride, which invariably attends the property of land in every country, but still more in a despotic government ; carrying on their mutual quarrels, jealousies, and even petty wars about boundaries, depredations and encroachments upon one another ; some cultivating their land themselves ; some by a subordinate peasantry, who pay a rent for the ground, and treat even these village lords with the title of Rajah and Zemindar. He would discover, upon enquiry, that these occupants have either purchased their lands, or have succeeded to them from a series of ancestors, whose inheritance they have assumed, without an idea of asking the sanction, much less the nomination of the Imperial authority. In some of the pergunnahs so circumstanced, there will be a Zemindar, who exercises jurisdiction over these numerous proprietors, and pays the aggregate rent of his whole district to the collector of government ; in others, none. I could instance a single pergunnah, which pays only about 3,000 l. to the revenue, and contains above two thousand proprietors. If any one of the Talookdars were to be asked, when his land first became hereditary ? he would either not understand the question ; or would reply in the interrogatory stile of the eastern nations, "What do I know ? It was my father's and grandfather's. It was always so."

Is this the picture of a country, where the idea of landed property is unknown ; or where it is dowly assumed through the imputed corruption of every public servant selected from amongst the natives, or the implied supineness, ignorance, and venality of the British subjects, who ought to have controuled them ? If the picture is truly drawn, and in my conscience I believe that it is, argument and speculation are superfluous.

Is hereditary power, and pre-eminence amongst our fellow-citizens, nothing ? Is the devoted attachment of thousands ; (and none can exceed that of the inhabitants of Bengal to their zemindars) the reciprocal protection, the distribution of little favors, the united attendance of a district at the mansion of the superior in the ostentatious ceremonies of religion ; the congratulations of the people taking a concern in his domestic occurrences ; and I might add, the little contributions spontaneously given, to supply any extraordinary expense ;—are all these to be accounted nothing ? on the contrary, they are incitements to every laudable exertion of the human mind, as they may equally conduce to the gratification of every evil appetite : and in either point of view, they become the objects of ambition and solicitude.

Again :

If the old zemindars were removed, we should have the peasants and cultivators without any superior to look up to, between themselves and the sovereign power, no patron to mediate for them, and compose their little differences ; expecting to be harassed by the inquisitorial officers of revenue, or temporary farmers sharing in no common interest with them many thousands of which must necessarily be scattered over a country comprehending near a hundred millions of acres. The emoluments, which formerly went to the zemindars, would never find their way to the public treasury, but would be sunk and annihilated ; the whole territory would be impoverished ; the loss of a class of men, who used to spend their income upon the land, and the substitution of a set of mere tax-gatherers, would impede the circulation, which is one source of wealth ; the government would find itself bewildered in the labyrinths of detail ; and, after various experiments had been tried, would seek its remedy, where it ought in policy to have begun its regimen, by the creation of land proprietory, in every respect like the present zemindars, except only the great extent of some particular districts.

Mr. Rouse thus concludes :

Of the earnestness and perseverance of the present administration in completing the equitable system they have begun, there cannot be a doubt. But I would appeal, moreover, to the good sense and benevolence of my country at large, and to those in particular, who, under our mixed government, may in any respect influence the national opinions or measures : wishing and intreating them to consider, that renewal of these enquiries into property is not harmless in itself ;—not the examination, as an academic thesis into the Agrarian laws of the Greeks and Romans, but the dissection of a living body. We should remember, that as the natives of Bengal are become our fellow subjects every consideration, which interests them, and their happiness, belongs to us ; and if the existence of landed property be found consistent with truth, justice, and policy ; we should not then delay to pronounce and ratify that principle, which animates our exertions through the career of active life ; and softens the regrets of age, by the consoling thought, that our possessions will be perpetuated in our children.

If we contrast the spirit of the present time with the noble sentiments expressed above, what a falling-off do we see ! But our task is done. The facts and proofs we have given from the pages of Mr. Rouse, a disinterested witness, will we hope satisfy our rulers that the proprietory

rights of the zemindar was not a creation of the brain of the author of the Permanent Settlement.

IN MEMORIAM.

IT IS with the deepest grief that we have to announce the death, yesterday at 12 A. M., of the Maharaja Romanath Tagore, Bahadur, C. S. I. In him the native community has lost its leader; the country, a noble patriot; and the world at large, a perfect gentleman. Born in the year 1800 he had just completed his seventy-seventh year, when the ruthless scythe of Time removed him from this world. Descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors who had been intimately associated with the social history of Bengal for the last eight hundred years, and brought up in wealth and affluence, the Maharaja had none of those incentives to exertion which impel men of straightened means onwards. Nor was there at the beginning of this century those scholastic advantages which help to mould the character of youth. The only school then accessible to the natives of Calcutta was a private one kept by a Mr. Sherbourne, and it was in no way fit to impart education to any satisfactory extent. But by his patience and diligence, impelled by an innate love of knowledge, Maharaja Romanath soon overcame all difficulties that lay in his way. He attended Mr. Sherbourne's school for several years, studying at the same time Sanskrit, Bengali, and the Persian languages under private tutors at home. His success was great, and at the twentieth year of his life he was a better educated young man than most of his contemporaries. He entered into business at an early age, and was for several years the Dewan of the late Union Bank, of which his brother Dwarkanath Tagore was a leading Director. The Bank proved a mine of wealth to all who had a hand in its management, but it must be said to the honor of the lamented deceased that the breath of scandal never for a moment assailed his character, and he came out of the Bank no richer than when he had entered it, though his position and opportunities were such as would have helped him to any amount of wealth that he could have desired, without exposing him to the slightest risk. On the failure of the Bank he was for sometime engaged as one of its liquidators, and in that capacity he gave every satisfaction to those who were interested in its affairs. Early associated with his brother Dwarkanath Tagore, with his cousin Prosuno Coomar Tagore and the great reformer Rammohun Roy, he took a deep interest in everything tending to the amelioration of this country, and the history of his life embraces the history of native progress during the present century. He took a prominent part in the religious reform initiated by Raja Rammohun Roy, and from the time the latter left India for England, he was one of the trustees of the Brahma Sabha. When the resumption measures of Government necessited united action on the part of the people for the defence of their rights, he was the foremost in bringing them together, and training them for united political action. He was also the moving spirit of the Landholders' Association for as long as it lasted; and when it was dissolved, it was through his exertion and instrumentality that the discordant materials of native society were brought together to establish the British Indian Association, of which he was for a time a Vice-President and subsequently its revered President. Himself an accomplished scholar, he was the foremost advocate of English education for his countrymen, and interested himself in every movement for the promotion of education. He was a Governor of the Hindu College, an active member of the General Committee of Public Instruction and a Fellow of the Calcutta University. The last time he was seen in public was in March last on the occasion of the University Convocation where he caught the fatal disease which has deprived Bengal of one of the warmest advocates of education which she ever had. He was a regular attendant at both the General and the Committee meetings of the late Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, and took an active interest in its works. When the Rent Bill of 1859 was under discussion he published a pamphlet on the subject, in which he foreshadowed the evils which it would bring forth, and he also published a long letter, about a hundred folio pages in extent,—in which he pointed out the evils which resulted from the union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector in the same person. In this he showed the thorough mastery of the subject he possessed, his vast experience, and his interest in the well-being of his countrymen. In the Bengal Legislative Council he took a prominent part in the discussions which took place during his time, and in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy his services were acknowledged to have been valuable in an autograph letter addressed to him by Lord Northbrook. He was the life and soul of the British Indian Association, and nothing was done by it, which did not secure his careful scrutiny and benefit by his advice and suggestions. As a fluent and ready speaker he took an important part in every meeting he attended, and by his knowledge, experience and good nature he influenced every public action. Thoroughly liberal in his feelings and opinions, he never allowed his name to be associated with anything narrow or prejudiced. His charity was bounded only by his resources; none sought relief from him in vain; and there was not a subscription raised in Calcutta during his time, whether for a charitable or a public purpose, in which his name did not appear foremost. As a Governor of the Native Hospital he studied the wants of the poor with great earnestness, and never let slip an opportunity for doing good. He was the ablest and most conscientious interpreter of the wants, feelings and wishes of his countrymen to the rulers of the land, of the opinions of the rulers to the people. His honesty of purpose was appreciated alike by his countrymen and the European community; and no man in Bengal was more thoroughly respected, or more worthy of the highest honor. Frank, affable and overflowing with goodness he never made an enemy, and he was the friend of all with whom he came in contact. Modest and unassuming by nature, he never courted popularity, but his high merits were universally acknowledged. Lord Northbrook conferred on him the title of Raja and the Star of India, and Lord Lytton, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, raised him to the rank of a Maharaja. No man in India deserved these high honors better, but none sought them less. The loss of such a man is a national loss of the gravest moment, and there is not a man interested in his country's welfare who will not feel the grievous and irreparable loss.

May his soul rest in peace!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A LEVEE was held by his Excellency the Viceroy at Simla on Saturday last the 2nd inst. in celebration of the Queen's Birth-day. The Ceremony took place at Peterhoff, which is being extended and rebuilt, the present Viceregal residence being the Inviran Castle. The number of gentlemen presented, chiefly Military and Civil officers, scarcely exceeded a hundred. There was of course no pushing, elbowing or knocking against each other. The flood gates of heaven poured forth torrents at the time, but the stream did not chill the warmth of loyalty.

IN THE course of not more than eight months His Excellency the Viceroy has vetoed four Bills of the Bengal Legislative Council, or, properly speaking has returned them to be amended. Last year the Land Registration Bill and the Partition Bill were thus returned for amendment. This year the Abkari Bill and the Bankoorah Ghatwalli Bill have been similarly returned. Some of the provisions of these two Bills are considered *ultra vires*, while the latter is pronounced as a very badly drafted Bill. This is anything but creditable to the legal acumen of the Bengal Council; but it is the old story, "the greater the hurry the less speed." One may also ask has there ever been a Bengal Act of any importance which did not require tinkering within three months of its passing? Work must however be found—never mind for whom.

So MR. LEEDS of the Fuller case notoriety has been excused, complemented and restored to his appointment, and will probably at no distant date be promoted. Mr. Weld of Madras has been let off with a reprimand. These gentlemen are heaven-borns, and they are, as a matter of course, treated under exceptional rules. The poor uncovenanted have a different fate. Look at the treatment of our worthy citizen J. B. R. The offence was nothing like what the two heaven-borns named above were charged with. At the worst, his fault was an energetic assertion of the dignity of his Court against the aggressiveness of the head of the Police, and how was he treated? He was humbled, disgraced, deprived of his appointment and reduced to the Head Duftryship of the Government of India, which has caused him a loss in salary of no less than Rs. 22,000 during the period he has been in the Stamps and Stationary Office. But in the opinion of our Government what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. The covenant, like charity, must cover many a sin. Is there no hope of putting Mr. Roberts again on the Magisterial bench of Calcutta?

WE UNDERSTAND that His Excellency the Viceroy has given his assent to the Public Works Cess Bill passed by the Bengal Council. Of course it could not be otherwise, inasmuch as the Bill had been introduced under the instructions of the Government of India. The zemindars should now appeal to the Secretary of State as a matter of form, but there is, we fear, not much chance of success in that quarter; their hope lies with Parliament, and they ought to bind themselves together for an appeal to Parliament.

THE SIMLA SESSION of the Viceregal Legislative Council was opened on Thursday the 31st ultimo. Major General the Hon'ble E. D. Johnson moved that the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums be passed. Sir Andrew Clarke presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the excution of works urgently required in connection with Embankments in British Burmah. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876. Mr. Stokes moved for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the Law relating to the transfer of property. On this occasion Mr. Stokes made his maiden speech in Council. It was an able, lucid and clever defence of the system of codification, which, he said, was suspended in 1872 but which he proposed to resume. The era of Sir James Stephen, and law making under steam power will, we fear, some morn set the Hooghly on fire and hasten the Millennium apace.

THE HON'BLE the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Rai Kanilal Dey Bahadoor to be a member of the Committee for the selection of educational text-books for the minor and Vernacular Scholarship Courses.

THE news from the seat of War during the past week has been, as usual, detached, unreliable and unsatisfactory. The Turks have apparently made some advance, if we may rely upon the telegram which says that they have appointed a Turkish governor at Soukoum Kaleh, which they have occupied. This is evidently by way of a return for what the Russians have done in Armenia. The Russian Army of the Danube is still mud-bound in the Dobrudscha. In the meantime the Czar has proceeded to the head-quarters of his army, and, by way of a feeler, has sent a note to his ambassador in England to enquire what would happen in case he occupied Constantinople temporarily. We fancy there is a long way yet for such a consummation of his wishes.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT has just issued a notification inviting tenders for a new loan of 2½ crores of rupees at four per cent. This is a moiety of the five crores announced by Sir John Strachey in his Budget speech as required for extraordinary public works during the current financial year. The other half will, as originally announced, be raised in London. The Indian Loan will form a continuation of the four percent. loan of 1842-43. The special advantages, offered to capitalists on the present occasion are the

payment to the Loan in five instalments instead of in a lump, and the issue of Notes for Rs. 100 and its multiples. The last is evidently an imitation of the Loan opened by Napolean III in France, in which the minimum amount receivable was fixed at a louis d'or, in order to enable the poorer agriculturists to contribute to it. We are not at all sanguine of any great success attending the experiment here, for owners of 100 Rs. can and do realize considerably more than four per cent. interest on their capital without having to run to Collectorates for it. With a war in prospect we doubt very much if the tenders will come to anything more than 97 to 98. Should the war break out before the middle of next month the discount must be greater. We give the Notification in another column.

THE LAST number of the *Charivari* has presented us with a portrait of Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore, and the following brief sketch has been given of his life and labors:

A descendant of the well-known Tagor Family, and the brother of Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagor, Raja Sourendra has become known to the world as the chief patron of, and reviver of the study of Hindu music. He soon displayed his love of literature and art, and became an author at the early age of fourteen. In August 1871 he established the Bengal Music School, and subsequently a branch of the same institution in Colootollah, both of which have been maintained entirely at his expense. In 1875 he procured the degree of Doctor of Music from the Philadelphia University, a degree which the Bengal Government has subsequently officially recognized. Although Hindu music has but little attractions for European ears, the Raja's exertions on behalf of his national music have met with abundant recognition in Europe. He has been made a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, an associate of the Royal Academy of Science and Fine Arts in Belgium, a member of the Royal Musical Academy of Stockholm, and an officer of the Academy of Paris. The Raja has also been honoured with an ornament of laurel leaves from France, a photograph of the Emperor of Germany and a photograph and a presentation copy of "Fables in song" from Lord Lytton. Further he received a certificate of honor on Proclamation day at Delhi. He is the author of twenty-two works on music, the drama and geography, and has paid for the production and publication of many works by other authors. Withal the Raja is a genia and courtly gentleman of the old school of Hindus.

We heartily wish the learned Doctor in Music long life and health to promote a taste for the fine arts among his countrymen.

SOME of the proceedings of Government are at times characterized by an unmeaning high-handedness which gives rise to unnecessary dissatisfaction amongst the people. Sometime ago, under the Government of Sir Richard Temple, it was proposed to transfer a portion of Purgana Nizampore in the Chittagong district to the district of Noakhally. When the people concerned came to know of the intended transfer they made strong representations to Government setting forth the numerous inconveniences and hardships which would be the unavoidable consequences of this measure. But notwithstanding these representations the transfer has been sanctioned and carried out. And now the inhabitants of Thanah Mirressarai, which is included in the portion of Thanah Purganah Nizampore transferred to Noakhally, are going up to memorialize the Imperial Government against the measure. Some of the hardships involved in the measure will be understood by the mention of one or two facts. (1.) The portions of Chittagong transferred to Noakhally are separated from the latter district by the Fenny river which, usually broad enough to deter any person from crossing, assume fearful dimensions in the rainy season. So the revenue, civil and criminal work which the people transacted at the former head-quarters of the district without any inconvenience will now entail upon them incalculable hardships, difficulties and expense. (2.) There are numerous petty Noahbad and rent free tenures in Chittagong which are utterly wanting in Noakhally, and this difference of tenures will give rise to complications (3.) Many of the small tenureholders paying from Rs. 2 to 4 ans. revenue will have to expend four times on their travelling charges in visiting Noakhally. (4.) It will be difficult for the people of the transferred Purganah to secure the attendance of witnesses in Civil and Criminal Courts at Noakhally. Lastly, the distance of Noakhally and the difficulties of journey will afford zemindar's men a frequent pretext for misappropriation of remittance and account for the Government revenue. They will often excuse their misdeeds by pleading loss by robbery or upsetting of boats.

THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, which is composed of students, ex-students, graduates and under-graduates of the Calcutta University, has, we think, gone a little beyond their sphere in passing the following resolutions at one of their meetings:

"I. That the committee of the Students' Association regret the absence of any public memorial in honor of the memory of the Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, the illustrious Hindu Reformer. In the humble opinion of the committee, at this period of Indian history the life of that illustrious man is fraught with lessons of the greatest moment to the people of this country. The contemplation of a life of such rare usefulness and self-sacrifice cannot fail to produce a highly ennobling effect on the minds of the present generation. The committee, therefore, are of opinion that an anniversary should publicly be celebrated every year, to be called the Ram Mohun Roy Anniversary, to do honor to his revered memory.

"II. That the Students' Association take proper measures with a view to organize a *public body* for the purpose of carrying out objects embodied in the aforesaid resolution."

We regret we cannot accord our sympathy to the scheme proposed. We cherish the highest respect for the memory of the learned philanthropist, patriot and reformer, and would gladly support any reasonable proposition for a memorial in honor of such a man. But we cannot help thinking that students of our schools and colleges are not the persons who should busy themselves on such an errand, and an anniversary meeting is not the best form in which it should be carried out. We have enough of *talkee-tulkee* without another anniversary. We would vote for a statue. No Indian deserves the immortality of marble better than Ram Mohun Roy, and he should have it.

SELECTIONS.

THE SONG OF SAVITRI

Of the folk-songs of the Deccan those which are the especial heritage of the female side in families, are both numerous and well-preserved. It is said, however, that in the decay which threatens many of the old institutions of Hindoo society, the careful tradition from mother to daughter of poems for all festive occasions, and for private delectation, is beginning likewise to suffer neglect. Apart from other reasons, such a loss of ancient song would be deplorable for the cause that many of the poems that are yet preserved are filled with precepts for the correct guidance of wifely and domestic relations which the daily religion of the people (more occupied with ceremonials than with morals) does not otherwise provide. It is true that most of these precepts point to the propriety of an almost blind obedience to the authority of a husband, whom the wife is taught to reverence as a God; but such a plain rule of conduct is better than none at all. Wifely devotion is held up as a virtue which raises to divinity. Thus, the name of Savitri is known to all mahratta women as that of a goddess and of a human ensample at once. There is a bay dedicated to Savitri, on which songs are sung in her honour. It is recorded of her that her quick wit, stimulated by deep love, availed her to recover her husband's spirit out of the hands of the god of death. There are many versions of the poem which contains the narrative of her exploit. Most of them are encumbered with prefatory matter of a wearisome kind, and with frequent repetitions of certain passages; and in aiming to give the gist of the story in a compact form, the translator of the following verses has abandoned any attempt at even a close paraphrase of the original, and has put together a wording of his own, with some introductory lines that do not appear in any Mahratta version. The spirit of the original is, however preserved; and the curious reader will not fail to note that the sharpness of the human heroine is as nothing to the gullible good-nature of the easy God;—

SAVITRI.

1. What Mahratta mother
Singing to her children
Does not chant the story
Of the good Savitri?
2. Listen, Englishwomen—
Ye, who love your husbands—
How Savitri, widowed,
Tricked Death of his victim.
3. When the pale God Yama
Stooped and took his burden,
She to her dead husband
Clung, and made entreaty—
4. "Take me also, Yama!"
Moaned she—but Death answered—
"Ask what boon thou pleasant,
But thy husband leaves thee!"
5. Then the faint Savitri,
Filled with love-taught cunning,
Gasped—"The boon I crave is
Birth of sons a hundred!"
6. "Child, thy boon is granted!"
And upon his shoulders
Death, with haste departing,
Hoist Savitri's husband.
7. "Stay!" (Savitri hailed him)
"Death, restore my heart's lord—
How shall I, a widow,
Bring forth sons a hundred?
8. Thou to give me children
Must provide a father—
Never yet were children
Born without one, Yama!"
9. Then the God, outwitted,
Knew not what to answer—
Down he set his burden
Vanquished by the woman!
10. Joyfully Savitri
Kissed to life her husband;
And for years a hundred
Lived they, blessed with children.

PEKIN.

A DISCOVERY!

The Hindoos of Edwardesabad, an important municipal town on the Punjab frontier, have lately made a surprising discovery, which may have serious consequences. It seems that the city well there has just been reconstructed on new principles, and that a portion of its new-fangled gear consists of India-rubber fittings. When the well was ready crowds of thirsty Hindoos came and gazed at it, and then went sorrowfully away without drawing its life-giving water. Days went by and the heat increased, but still the well was unused. At last the municipal committee held a meeting, and the suffering Hindoos were asked what complaint they had to make about the well. They then humbly represented that India-rubber, *being elephant's skin*, was leather, and that so long as the water was contaminated by this objectionable substance, they would rather die than drink it. No amount of argument would convince them they were wrong. After much discussion of the knotty point, a collective letter was despatched to a learned Pundit of Benares as to the nature of India-rubber. His decision is awaited with much anxiety. Meantime the water famine continues. For the sake of the sufferers we sincerely hope the Pundit is sufficiently well up in natural history, to establish India-rubber securely on an honest, vegetable basis.—*Pioneer.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Secy., Jhansi Reading Club	13	4	0
Secy., Dubapora Public Library	5	0	0
Secy., Sanatan Dhurma Rakshing Sava, Simlah	13	4	0
Secy., Reading Club, Dinapore	3	6	6
Secy., Literary Club, Khagoul	6	4	0
Secy., Hassan Reading Club	3	0	0
Moulvi Azihur Rahamon, Comillah	13	4	0
C. Haggard, Esq., Serampore	2	0	0
Moulvi Mobaruk Ali, Mymensingh	13	4	0
Dulputbhai Bhagobhai, Esq., Ahmedabad	10	0	0
Syud Mohamud Ali, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
Moonshee Gungapersad Saha, Kouth	6	10	0
Moulve Ameerooddeen Hossain, Burrisaul	20	0	0
Major-General Khudge Sum Shere Jung Rana Bahadur, Kattamund	13	4	0
H. H. Maharaja of Jeypoor	13	4	0
H. H. Kumar Kaisur Singh, Tehree	13	4	0
Babu Raghoonath Sahai, Arrah	6	8	0
,, Mohimchunder Chatterjee, Perozepoor	10	0	0
,, Lalla Phulchand, Jeypoor	5	5	0
,, Ramsoonder Chakerbutty, Cachar	4	4	0
,, Sreenath Rai, Jessore	13	4	0
,, Rajendranath Chatterjee, Chowrah	10	0	0
,, Haranchunder Doss, Jallunder	6	10	0
,, Ashootosh Mookerjee, Barrielly	6	8	0
,, Shamachurn Mookerjee, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Kalinath Chowdhuri, Ranchee	13	4	0
,, Hurishchunder Banerjee, Nattore	20	0	0
,, Sarodapersad Biswas, Dhoobree	6	10	0
,, Pearylall Mookerjee, Ghattal	10	0	0
,, Doorgadas Sircar, Anarkulli	5	0	0
,, Poranchunder Bose, Simla	6	0	0
,, Kedarnath Mookerjee, Parpoor	13	4	0
,, Bholanath Das, Dhoobri	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*June 6, 1877.*

GENERAL.—Mr. W. B. Martin, Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, Muddehpoorah, Bhagulpore, allowed leave for six months with subsidiary leave not exceeding three weeks.

Moulvi Mujeed Bukht Mozumdar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, obtained leave for two months without pay in addition to his previous leave.

After the expiry of the leave of absence the services of Moulvi Mujeed Bukht Mozumdar will be placed under the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah division, transferred to the Sudder Station of Gya.

Mr. O'Donnell will officiate in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. J. G. Ritchien Assistant Magistrate and Collector Gya, to have charge of the Bettiah Division, Champarun

Dr. A. S. Lethbridge Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Choondanga, Nuddea, to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice*, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Kendraparah Division, allowed leave for one month from the 4th proximo.

Baboo Annoda Prosad Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttuck, to have charge of the Kendraparah division.

Mr. R. C. P. Perry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshye, transferred to the Sudder Station of the Purneah district.

Baboo Uma Churn Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, transferred to the Sudder Station of Rajshye.

Baboo Hurry Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna, transferred to the Bhagulpore division and is appointed to have charge of the Banka division of the Bhagulpore District.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, transferred to the Presidency division.

Baboo Shitolnath Bose B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs transferred to Howrah.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector attached to the Presidency division.

Moulvi Mohamed Subhan Hyder, Third Special Court Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act allowed leave for two months.

Mr. B. Lane, Collector of Customs, Calcutta allowed furlough for six months, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. J. E. A. Eyre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Banka division, Bhagulpore to have charge of the Midnapore division.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bettiah, Chumparun is vested with the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. A. Dawson Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttuck to act as DistrictSuperintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, until further orders.

The Revd. T. Morgan is appointed, to be Marriage Registrar of the Howrah district.

The Revd. George Bhangry Chairman and Superintendent of the General Mission, Bengal, to be a Marriage Registrar of Calcutta.

Baboo Radhaprosunno Gupta, to be Sub-Registrar of Bilmaria, Rajshye.

EDUCATION.—Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-law to be Professor of law in the Presidency College (temporay arrangement) *vice* Mr. T. D. ngrIam.

Mr. J. G. Apcar, Barrister-at-law to be temporarily a Lectures in Law in the Presidency College.

Baboo Umapersad De Second Deputy Inspector of Schools Pooree, to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttuck.

PORT TRUST.—The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. H. A. Cockerell c.s to be a Commissioner for improvements in the port of Calcutta and to be Chairman of the Commissioner.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Gael Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore-haut, Moorshedabad, vested with powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. J. D. Gael to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under Lieutenant Governor's control.

Baboo Chundernarain Gupta Officisting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs vested with the powers of a Moonsif.

Mr. R. M. Waller Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class and with powers to try summarily the offences in the Section 22 of the C. P. Code.

Baboo Krishna Dhun Chowdhry Moonsif of Hathazaree Chittagong, obtained leave of absence for two months, in addition to his previous one.

Moulvi Ameer Ali Sudder Moonsif of Purnea, obtained leave of absence for a month, in addition to his previous one.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification.—Simla, the 7th June, 1877.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees for the public service in the following manner :—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum : the form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Consolidated Transfer Loan of 1842-43, of which loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than one hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees : the Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st of August in each year.

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Monday, the ninth day of July next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller-General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the nitnh day of July next.

The amounts of accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates :—

One-fifth on Monday, 23rd day of July 1877 :
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877 :
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877 :
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877 :
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877 :

but the whole or any part of the amount stated in any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon the amount of each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the 31st January next.

8. Payment of the amount stated in any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any branch of any of the Presidency Banks or into any Government treasur or treasuries in India that may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller-General, for not less than one-hundredth part of the amount for which tender is made : this deposit of one percent. will be considered as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up : a cash deposit may after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made : these receipts will, as soon as possible, the exchanged for promissory notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, when the tenders are opened, but will not be declared unless tenders for Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees are received but not accepted.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate : the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees of the loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 7th June. 1877, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees alloted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for rupees , and engage if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of Government at the Presidency Bank of‡ [or at the Branch of the Bank of ; or into the Government Treasury at‡ as the case may be] the first instalment on or before Monday. the 23rd day of July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the notification, as follows :—

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July, 1877 :
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, 1877 :
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1877 :
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, 1877 :
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November, 1877.

* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

† Or cheque or Government promissory note.

‡ Here enter the name of bank or treasury.

NOTES.—(1.)—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.*

(2.)—*This notification will be published simultaneously by the Secretary of State for India in London.*

Advertisements.

Removal.

Gobind Chunder Dutt, late Assistant Surgeon, has removed from Banstola Street to No. 124, Barranosy Ghose's Street, Kansarry Parra.

NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Section 244 of Act I.V (B. C.) of 1876, the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta hereby declare, that suitable provisions having been made, the duties, usually performed by Tollah Mehters within the Town of Calcutta, will henceforth be performed by an establishment under the control of the Commissioners.

The occupier of any house or land, in respect of which such duties are performed, shall be liable to pay in respect of the same, the undernoted fees :—

PUCCA HOUSES.

Valuation.	Rate per annum.	Monthly rate.
Under Rs. 100 per annum.	Rupees 12.	Rupee 1.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per annum.	Rupees 18.	Rupee 1 ans. 8.
From Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.	Rupees 24.	Rupees 2.
From Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 per annum.	Rupees 30.	Rupees 2 ans. 8.
From Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 per annum.	Rupees 36.	Rupees. 3.
From Rs. 5,000 and upwards per annum.	Rupees 42.	Rupees 3 ans. 8.

TENANTED HUTS.

Valuation.	Rate per annum.	Monthly rate.
Under 5 Rs. per month	Rupees 3.	Annas 4.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month.	Rupees 6.	Annas 8.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 per month.	Rupees 12.	Rupee 1.
Above Rs 200 per annum.	Rupees 24.	Rupees 2.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

THE CELEBRATED ROMANCE

VANGADHIPA PARAJAYA

Price 2 Rs, Postage 2 Annas.

To be had at No. 27 Nemo Khans Samah's lane, No. 18 Okoor Dutt's lane or at No. 26 Varanosee Ghose's Street.

প্রাচীন কবি সংগ্রহ।

হরু ঠাকুর, রামবসু, কৃষ্ণমোহন ভট্টাচার্য্য প্রভৃতি প্রসিদ্ধ কবিগণের রচিত গীত সমূহ ধরতা উত্তর পালটা ইত্যাদি ক্রমে নিবেশিত শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কর্ত্তৃক সংকলিত ও প্রকাশিত। মূল্য এক টাকা ডাক মাসুল ৵০ ব্রিটিস ইণ্ডিয়ান এসোসিয়েসন হাউস নং ১৮ ব্রিটিস ইণ্ডিয়ান ইষ্ট্রিট এবং ভবানীপুর সুবরবন প্রেসের ম্যানেজারের নিকট প্রাপ্য।

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দোপাধ্যায়।

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT

OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

AND

GENERAL FURNISHING IRON-MONGERS.

Invite attention to their stock of Hardware Machines and Tools

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA,

COMPRISING.

Steam Engines,
Steam Ploughs,
Horse Ploughs,
Horse Hoes,
Harrows,
Thrashing Machines,
Winnowing Machines,
Corn Screens,
Corn Crushers,
Oil Cake Breakers,
Horse Gears,
Chaff Machines,
Flour Mills,
Centrifugal Pumps,
Chain ,,
Portable ,,
Hand ,,
Water Lifts,
Fire Engines,
Garden Engines,
Garden Syringes,
Fountain Jets,
Lawn Mowing Machines,
Garden Rollers,
Scales, Weights, and Weighing Machines,
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves,
Warrens Patent Cooking Pots and Boilers
Hinks Kerosine Table and Hanging Lamps
Hinks Hurricane Lanterns and Wall Lamps
Galvanized Wire netting
Galvanized Iron and Brass Wove Wire
Iron Chairs, Tables, and Bedsteads,

Priced Catalogues on application.

উৎকৃষ্ট ঔষধাবলী।

ইহা গৃহস্থ মাত্রেরই আবশ্যকীয়, ইহাতে সকল প্রকার রোগের চিকিৎসা লিখিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য ডাক মাশুল সমেত ২।৵

Apply to Printer.

WANTED.

A District Engineer for local works under the Road Cess Committee in Backergunge on a salary of Rs. 500 rising by an annual increment of Rs. 40 to Rs. 700 per month. The usual travelling allowance given by Government to its Executive Engineers *viz.*, Rs. 6 a day, or 8 annas a mile when more than 20 miles a day are traversed will be allowed. None need apply who has not passed the prescribed examination in Europe or India for Executive Engineers in the P. W. D. and has not sufficient experience of works in this country. The appointment will take effect from 1st September 1877.

Also three Sub-Overseers on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem each and a fixed allowance of Rs. 60. Preference will be given to those who have passed the prescribed examination in some duly Authorized College and who possess experience of works in this country. These appointments will take effect from the 1st October next.

E. J. BARTON,
Chairman.
Road Cess Committee,
Backergunge.

Barisal the 28th May 1877.

NOTICE.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

FOR SALE.

Attapore Factory in the District of Fureedpore with valuable Putnee and Dur-Putnee property attached thereto. The Factory is in complete working order, with all the necessary utensils, and the buildings are in good order. For further particulars apply to Wm. Shirreff; Sindaaree via. Sadaahatty, E. B. Ry.

payment to the Loan in five instalments instead of in a lump, and the issue of Notes for Rs. 100 and its multiples. The last is evidently an imitation of the Loan opened by Napolean III in France, in which the minimum amount receivable was fixed at a louis d'or, in order to enable the poorer agriculturists to contribute to it. We are not at all sanguine of any great success attending the experiment here, for owners of 100 Rs. can and do realize considerably more than four per cent. interest on their capital without having to run to Collectorates for it. With a war in prospect we doubt very much if the tenders will come to anything more than 97 to 98. Should the war break out before the middle of next month the discount must be greater. We give the Notification in another column.

THE LAST number of the *Charivari* has presented us with a portrait of Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore, and the following brief sketch has been given of his life and labors:

A descendant of the well-known Tagor Family, and the brother of Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagor, Raja Sourendra has become known to the world as the chief patron of, and reviver of the study of Hindu music. He soon displayed his love of literature and art, and became an author at the early age of fourteen. In August 1871 he established the Bengal Music School, and subsequently a branch of the same institution in Colootollah, both of which have been maintained entirely at his expense. In 1875 he procured the degree of Doctor of Music from the Philadelphia University, a degree which the Bengal Government has subsequently officially recognized. Although Hindu music has but little attractions for European ears, the Raja's exertions on behalf of his national music have met with abundant recognition in Europe. He has been made a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, an associate of the Royal Academy of Science and Fine Arts in Belgium, a member of the Royal Musical Academy of Stockholm, and an officer of the Academy of Paris. The Raja has also been honoured with an ornament of laurel leaves from France, a photograph of the Emperor of Germany and a photograph and a presentation copy of "Fables in song" from Lord Lytton. Further he received a certificate of honor on Proclamation day at Delhi. He is the author of twenty-two works on music, the drama and geography, and has paid for the production and publication of many works by other authors. Withal the Raja is a genia and courtly gentleman of the old school of Hindus.

We heartily wish the learned Doctor in Music long life and health to promote a taste for the fine arts among his countrymen.

SOME of the proceedings of Government are at times characterized by an unmeaning high-handedness which gives rise to unnecessary dissatisfaction amongst the people. Sometime ago, under the Government of Sir Richard Temple, it was proposed to transfer a portion of Purgana Nizampore in the Chittagong district to the district of Noakhally. When the people concerned came to know of the intended transfer they made strong representations to Government setting forth the numerous inconveniences and hardships which would be the unavoidable consequences of this measure. But notwithstanding these representations the transfer has been sanctioned and carried out. And now the inhabitants of Thanah Mirressarai, which is included in the portion of Thanah Purganah Nizampore transferred to Noakhally, are going up to memorialize the Imperial Government against the measure. Some of the hardships involved in the measure will be understood by the mention of one or two facts. (1.) The portions of Chittagong transferred to Noakhally are separated from the latter district by the Fenny river which, usually broad enough to deter any person from crossing, assume fearful dimensions in the rainy season. So the revenue, civil and criminal work which the people transacted at the former head-quarters of the district without any inconvenience will now entail upon them incalculable hardships, difficulties and expense. (2.) There are numerous petty Noahbad and rent free tenures in Chittagong which are utterly wanting in Noakhally, and this difference of tenures will give rise to complications (3.) Many of the small tenureholders paying from Rs. 2 to 4 ans. revenue will have to expend four times on their travelling charges in visiting Noakhally. (4.) It will be difficult for the people of the transferred Purganah to secure the attendance of witnesses in Civil and Criminal Courts at Noakhally. Lastly, the distance of Noakhally and the difficulties of journey will afford zemindar's men a frequent pretext for misappropriation of remittance and account for the Government revenue. They will often excuse their misdeeds by pleading loss by robbery or upsetting of boats.

THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, which is composed of students, ex-students, graduates and under-graduates of the Calcutta University, has, we think, gone a little beyond their sphere in passing the following resolutions at one of their meetings:

"I. That the committee of the Students' Association regret the absence of any public memorial in honor of the memory of the Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, the illustrious Hindu Reformer. In the humble opinion of the committee, at this period of Indian history the life of that illustrious man is fraught with lessons of the greatest moment to the people of this country. The contemplation of a life of such rare usefulness and self-sacrifice cannot fail to produce a highly ennobling effect on the minds of the present generation. The committee, therefore, are of opinion that an anniversary should publicly be celebrated every year, to be called the Ram Mohun Roy Anniversary, to do honor to his revered memory.

"II. That the Students' Association take proper measures with a view to organize a *public body* for the purpose of carrying out objects embodied in the aforesaid resolution."

We regret we cannot accord our sympathy to the scheme proposed. We cherish the highest respect for the memory of the learned philanthropist, patriot and reformer, and would gladly support any reasonable proposition for a memorial in honor of such a man. But we cannot help thinking that students of our schools and colleges are not the persons who should busy themselves on such an errand, and an anniversary meeting is not the best form in which it should be carried out. We have enough of *talkee-tulkee* without another anniversary. We would vote for a statue. No Indian deserves the immortality of marble better than Ram Mohun Roy, and he should have it.

SELECTIONS.

THE SONG OF SAVITRI

Of the folk-songs of the Deccan those which are the especial heritage of the female side in families, are both numerous and well-preserved. It is said, however, that in the decay which threatens many of the old institutions of Hindoo society, the careful tradition from mother to daughter of poems for all festive occasions, and for private delectation, is beginning likewise to suffer neglect. Apart from other reasons, such a loss of ancient song would be deplorable for the cause that many of the poems that are yet preserved are filled with precepts for the correct guidance of wifely and domestic relations which the daily religion of the people (more occupied with ceremonials than with morals) does not otherwise provide. It is true that most of these precepts point to the propriety of an almost blind obedience to the authority of a husband, whom the wife is taught to reverence as a God; but such a plain rule of conduct is better than none at all. Wifely devotion is held up as a virtue which raises to divinity. Thus, the name of Savitri is known to all mahratta women as that of a goddess and of a human ensample at once. There is a bay dedicated to Savitri, on which songs are sung in her honour. It is recorded of her that her quick wit, stimulated by deep love, availed her to recover her husband's spirit out of the hands of the god of death. There are many versions of the poem which contains the narrative of her exploit. Most of them are encumbered with prefatory matter of a wearisome kind, and with frequent repetitions of certain passages; and in aiming to give the gist of the story in a compact form, the translator of the following verses has abandoned any attempt at even a close paraphrase of the original, and has put together a wording of his own, with some introductory lines that do not appear in any Mahratta version. The spirit of the original is, however preserved; and the curious reader will not fail to note that the sharpness of the human heroine is as nothing to the gullible good-nature of the easy God:—

SAVITRI.

1. What Mahratta mother
Singing to her children
Does not chant the story
Of the good Savitri?
2. Listen, Englishwomen—
Ye, who love your husbands—
How Savitri, widowed,
Tricked Death of his victim.
3. When the pale God Yama
Stooped and took his burden,
She to her dead husband
Clung, and made entreaty—
4. "Take me also, Yama!"
Moaned she—but Death answered—
"Ask what boon thou pleasant,
But thy husband leaves thee!"
5. Then the faint Savitri,
Filled with love-taught cunning,
Gasped—"The boon I crave is
Birth of sons a hundred!"
6. "Child, thy boon is granted!"
And upon his shoulders
Death, with haste departing,
Hoist Savitri's husband.
7. "Stay!" (Savitri hailed him)
"Death, restore my heart's lord—
How shall I, a widow,
Bring forth sons a hundred?
8. Thou to give me children
Must provide a father—
Never yet were children
Born without one, Yama!"
9. Then the God, outwitted,
Knew not what to answer—
Down he set his burden
Vanquished by the woman!
10. Joyfully Savitri
Kissed to life her husband;
And for years a hundred
Lived they, blessed with children.

PEKIN.

A DISCOVERY!

The Hindoos of Edwardesabad, an important municipal town on the Punjab frontier, have lately made a surprising discovery, which may have serious consequences. It seems that the city well there has just been reconstructed on new principles, and that a portion of its new-fangled gear consists of India-rubber fittings. When the well was ready crowds of thirsty Hindoos came and gazed at it, and then went sorrowfully away without drawing its life-giving water. Days went by and the heat increased, but still the well was unused. At last the municipal committee held a meeting, and the suffering Hindoos were asked what complaint they had to make about the well. They then humbly represented that India-rubber, *being elephant's skin*, was leather, and that so long as the water was contaminated by this objectionable substance, they would rather die than drink it. No amount of argument would convince them they were wrong. After much discussion of the knotty point, a collective letter was despatched to a learned Pundit of Benares as to the nature of India-rubber. His decision is awaited with much anxiety. Meantime the water famine continues. For the sake of the sufferers we sincerely hope the Pundit is sufficiently well up in natural history, to establish India-rubber securely on an honest, vegetable basis.—*Pioneer.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Secy., Jhansi Reading Club	13	4	0
Secy., Dubapora Public Library	5	0	0
Secy., Sanaton Dhurma Rakshing Sava, Simlah	13	4	0
Secy., Reading Club, Dinapore	3	6	6
Secy., Literary Club, Khagoul	6	4	0
Secy., Hassan Reading Club	3	0	0
Moulvi Azihur Rahamon, Comillah	13	4	0
C. Haggard, Esq., Serampore	2	0	0
Moulvi Mobaruk Ali, Mymensingh	13	4	0
Dulputbhai Bhagobhai, Esq., Ahmedabad	10	0	0
Syud Mohamud Ali, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
Moonshee Gungapersad Saha, Kourh	6	10	0
Moulve Ameerooddeen Hossain, Burrisaul	20	0	0
Major-General Khudge Sum Shere Jung Rana Bahadur, Kattamund	13	4	0
H. H. Maharaja of Jeypoor	13	4	0
H. H. Kumar Kaisur Singh, Tehree	13	4	0
Babu Raghoonath Sahai, Arrah	6	8	0
,, Mohimchunder Chatterjee, Perozepoor	10	0	0
,, Lalla Phulchand, Jeypoor	5	5	0
,, Ramsoonder Chakerbutty, Cachar	4	4	0
,, Sreenath Rai, Jessore	13	4	0
,, Rajendranath Chatterjee, Chewrah	10	0	0
,, Haranchunder Doss, Jullunder	6	10	0
,, Ashootosh Mookerjee, Barrielly	6	8	0
,, Shamachurn Mookerjee, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Kalinath Chowdhuri, Ranchee	13	4	0
,, Hurishchunder Banerjee, Nattore	20	0	0
,, Sarodapersad Biswas, Dhoobree	6	10	0
,, Pearylall Mookerjee, Ghattal	10	0	0
,, Doorgadas Sircar, Anarkulli	5	0	0
,, Peranchunder Bose, Simla	6	0	0
,, Kedarnath Mookerjee, Parpoor	13	4	0
,, Bholanath Das, Dhoobri	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*June 6, 1877.*

GENERAL.—Mr. W. B. Martin, Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, Muddehpoorah, Bhagulpore, allowed leave for six months with subsidiary leave not exceeding three weeks.

Moulvi Mujeed Bukht Mozumdar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, obtained leave for two months without pay in addition to his previous leave.

After the expiry of the leave of absence the services of Moulvi Mujeed Bukht Mozumdar will be placed under the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah division, transferred to the Sudder Station of Gya.

Mr. O'Donnell will officiate in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. J. G. Ritchien Assistant Magistrate and Collector Gya, to have charge of the Bettiah Division, Champarun

Dr. A. S. Lethbridge Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chooadanga, Nuddea, to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice*, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Kendraparah Division, allowed leave for one month from the 4th proximo.

Baboo Annoda Prosad Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttack, to have charge of the Kendraparah division.

Mr. R. C. P. Perry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshye, transferred to the Sudder Station of the Purneah district.

Baboo Uma Churn Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, transferred to the Sudder Station of Rajshye.

Baboo Hurry Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna, transferred to the Bhagulpore division and is appointed to have charge of the Banka division of the Bhagulpore District.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, transferred to the Presidency division.

Baboo Shitolnath Bose B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs transferred to Howrah.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector attached to the Presidency division.

Moulvi Mohamed Subhan Hyder, Third Special Court Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act allowed leave for two months.

Mr. B. Lane, Collector of Customs, Calcutta allowed leave for six months, subsidiary leave not exceeding days.

Mr. J. E. A. Eyre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Banka division, Bhagulpore to have charge of the Midnapore division.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bettiah, Chumparun is vested with the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. A. Dawson Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttuck to act as DistrictSuperintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, until further orders.

The Revd. T. Morgan is appointed, to be Marriage Registrar of the Howrah district.

The Revd. George Bhangry Chairman and Superintendent of the General Mission, Bengal, to be a Marriage Registrar of Calcutta.

Baboo Radhaprosunno Gupta, to be Sub-Registrar of Bilmaria, Rajshye.

EDUCATION.—Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-law to be Professor of law in the Presidency College (temporay arrangement) *vice* Mr. T. D. ngrlam.

Mr. J. G. Apcar, Barrister-at-law to be temporarily a Lectures in Law in the Presidency College.

Baboo Umapersad De Second Deputy Inspector of Schools Pooree, to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttuck.

PORT TRUST.—The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. H. A. Cockerell c.s to be a Commissioner for improvements in the port of Calcutta and to be Chairman of the Commissioner.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Gael Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampurehaut, Moorshedabad, vested with powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. J. D. Gael to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under Lieutenant Governor's control.

Baboo Chundernarain Gupta Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs vested with the powers of a Moonsif.

Mr. R. M. Waller Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class and with powers to try summarily the offences in the Section 22 of the C. P. Code.

Baboo Krishna Dhun Chowdhry Moonsif of Hathazaree Chittagong, obtained leave of absence for two months, in addition to his previous one.

Moulvi Ameer Ali Sudder Moonsif of Purnea, obtained leave of absence for a month, in addition to his previous one.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification.—Simla, the 7th June, 1877.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees for the public service in the following manner :—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum : the form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Consolidated Transfer Loan of 1842-43, of which loan they will form a part. No Note will be issued for less than one hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees the Notes will be payable to order, and interest thereon will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st of August in each year.

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Monday, the ninth day of July next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller-General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the nitnh day of July next.

The amounts of accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates :—

One-fifth on Monday, 23rd day of July 1877
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August 1877 :
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September 1877 :
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October 1877 :
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November 1877 :

but the whole or any part of the amount stated in any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon the amount of each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the 31st January next.

8. Payment of the amount stated in any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any branch of any of the Presidency Banks or into any Government treasur or treasuries in India that may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller-General, for not less than one-hundredth part of the amount for which tender is made : this deposit of one percent. will be considered as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up : a cash deposit may after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made : these receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for promissory notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, when the tenders are opened, but will not be declared unless tenders for Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees are received but not accepted.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate : the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees of the loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 7th June, 1877, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees annas* for every hundred rupees alloted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for rupees , and engage if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of Government at the Presidency Bank of‡ [or at the Branch of the Bank of ; or into the Government Treasury at‡ as the case may be] the first instalment on or before Monday, the 23rd day of July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the notification, as follows :—

One-fifth on Monday, the 23rd day of July, 1877 :
One-fifth on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, 1877 :
One-fifth on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1877 :
One-fifth on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, 1877 :
One-fifth on Friday, the 23rd day of November, 1877.

* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

† Or cheque or Government promissory note.

‡ Here enter the name of bank or treasury.

NOTES.—(1.)—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.*

(2.)—*This notification will be published simultaneously by the Secretary of State for India in London.*

Advertisements.

Removal.

Gobind Chunder Dutt, late Assistant Surgeon, has removed from Banstola Street to No. 124, Barranosy Ghose's Street, Kansarry Parra.

NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Section 244 of Act I.V (B. C.) of 1876, the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta hereby declare, that suitable provisions having been made, the duties, usually performed by Tollah Mehters within the Town of Calcutta, will henceforth be performed by an establishment under the control of the Commissioners.

The occupier of any house or land, in respect of which such duties are performed, shall be liable to pay in respect of the same, the undermoted fees :—

PUCCA HOUSES.

Valuation.	Rate per annum.	Monthly rate.
Under Rs. 100 per annum.	Rupees 12.	Rupee 1.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per annum.	Rupees 18.	Rupee 1 ans. 8.
From Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.	Rupees 24.	Rupees 2.
From Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 per annum.	Rupees 30.	Rupees 2 ans. 8.
From Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 per annum.	Rupees 36.	Rupees. 3.
From Rs. 5,000 and upwards per annum.	Rupees 42.	Rupees 3 ans. 8.

TENANTED HUTS.

Valuation.	Rate per annum.	Monthly rate.
Under 5 Rs. per month	Rupees 3.	Annas 4.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month.	Rupees 6.	Anuas 8.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 per month.	Rupees 12.	Rupee 1.
Above Rs 200 per annum.	Rupees 24.	Rupees 2.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

THE CELEBRATED ROMANCE

VANGADHIPA PARAJAYA

Price 2 Rs, Postage 2 Annas.

To be had at No. 27 Nemo Khans Samah's lane, No. 18 Okoor Dutt's lane or at No. 26 Varanosee Ghose's Street.

প্রাচীন কবি সংগ্রহ।

হরু ঠাকুর, রামবসু, কৃষ্ণমোহন ভট্টাচার্য্য প্রভৃতি প্রসিদ্ধ কবিগণের রচিত গীত সমূহ ধরতা উত্তর পালটা ইত্যাদি ক্রমে নিবেশিত শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যার কর্ত্তৃক সংকলিত ও প্রকাশিত। মূল্য এক টাকা ডাক মাশুল ৵০ ব্রিটিস ইণ্ডিয়ান এসোসিয়েসন হাউস নং ১৮ ব্রিটিস ইণ্ডিয়ান ইষ্ট্রিট এবং ভবানীপুর সুবরবন প্রেসের ম্যানেজারের নিকট প্রাপ্য।

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দোপাধ্যায়।

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING IRON-MONGERS.

Invite attention to their stock of Hardware Machines and Tools

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA,
COMPRISING.

Steam Engines.
Steam Ploughs.
Horse Ploughs.
Horse Hoes.
Harrows.
Thrashing Machines.
Winnowing Machines.
Corn Screens.
Corn Crushers.
Oil Cake Breakers.
Horse Gears.
Chaff Machines.
Flour Mills.
Centrifugal Pumps.
Chain ,,
Portable ,,
Hand ,,
Water Lifts.
Fire Engines.
Garden Engines.
Garden Syringes.
Fountain Jets.
Lawn Mowing Machines.
Garden Rollers.
Scales, Weights, and Weighing Machines.
Cooking Stoves.
Heating Stoves.
Warrens Patent Cooking Pots and Boilers
Hinks Kerosine Table and Hanging Lamps
Hinks Hurricane Lanterns and Wall Lamps
Galvanized Wire netting
Galvanized Iron and Brass Wove Wire
Iron Chairs, Tables, and Bedsteads.

Priced Catalogues on application.

উৎকৃষ্ট ঔষধাবলী।

ইহা গৃহস্থ মাত্রেরই আবশ্যকীয়, ইহাতে সকল প্রকার রোগের চিকিৎসা লিখিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য ডাক মাশুল সমেত ২।৵

Apply to Printer.

WANTED.

A District Engineer for local works under the Road Cess Committee in Backergunge on a salary of Rs. 500 rising by an annual increment of Rs. 40 to Rs. 700 per month. The usual travelling allowance given by Government to its Executive Engineers *viz.*, Rs. 6 a day, or 8 annas a mile when more than 20 miles a day are traversed will be allowed. None need apply who has not passed the prescribed examination in Europe or India for Executive Engineers in the P. W. D. and has not sufficient experience of works in this country. The appointment will take effect from 1st September 1877.

Also three Sub-Overseers on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem each and a fixed allowance of Rs. 60. Preference will be given to those who have passed the prescribed examination in some duly Authorized College and who possess experience of works in this country. These appointments will take effect from the 1st October next.

E. J. BARTON,
Chairman.
Road Cess Committee,
Backergunge.

Barisal the 28th May 1877.

NOTICE.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

FOR SALE.

Attapore Factory in the District of Fureedpore with valuable Putnee and Dur-Putnee property attached thereto. The Factory is in complete working order, with all the necessary utensils, and the buildings are in good order. For further particulars apply to Wm. Shirreff; Sindaaree via. Sadaahatty, E. B. Ry.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.
Surgeon Dentists,
Calcutta."

DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite Plates at the cheapest price.

J. CORFIELD & CO.
10 *and* 11 *Esplanade.*
Calcutta.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents B. M. SIRCAR & Co. (19)

JUST ARRIVED

MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS &C.,
FROM AMERICA.

TERMS EASY CASH —To be had at
DATTA'S HOMŒOPATHIC LABORATORY,
No. 312, *Chitpore Road; Bartallah, Calcutta.*

N. B.—A discount, at the rate of 12½ per cent., is to be allowed to the purchasers of Books within the present month.

NOTICE.

For sale second and revised Edition of Elements of Chemistry in Bengali or Russayan Bigyan by Dr. Kanailal Dey, Rai Bahadoor. Upward of 400 pages with illustrations. Price reduced from Rs. 4 to Re 1.

By the same author, second and revised edition of Elements of Physics or Padartha Bigyan in Bengali. Price reduced from Rs 1-8 to 8 annas.

Apply to the author No. 4 Beadon Street or Campbell Medi-School, Sealdah.

NOTICE.

The complete works of the late Rai Deno Bundhu Mitter Bahadur are just out of press. Subscribers are requested to send in the price to the address of Babu Sarat Chunder Mitter, No. 3, Mudden Mitter's Lane, Suken's Street, Calcutta.

Price (as before) for Subscribers...	Rs.	6	0
Non-Subscribers	,,	7	0
Packing and Postage for Muffusil	,,	0	12

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

From this date the price of Tar delivered at the Company's Works Calcutta or Howrah, will be reduced to one rupee per maund.

J. BLACKBURN,
Manager.

April 21st, 1877.

HAMILTON & CO.,

SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

SILVER MEDALS, FOR COLLEGES & SCHOOLS,

Reverse plain or with Lawrel wreath..... Rs. 14 each.

On reverse a raised Lawrel wreath... Rs. 16

Each complete in morocco case.

THE "TEMPLE OF FAME" MEDAL, 1¾ inches... Rs. 22
THE "STAR AND CROWN" MEDAL ..... ,, 16

We would mention that the designs and ornamentation on the above Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

PLAIN SILVER MEDALS, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 11 in case.
,, ,, ,, 1½ ,, ,, ... Rs. 15 ,,
SILVER MEDALS with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... Rs. 20 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

GOLD MEDALS we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200. We have had considerable experience in them, and for many years have made them annually for La Martiniere, the Calcutta Young Ladies' Institution, the Moorshedabad College, and many other scholastic establishments all over India and Burmah. If the necessary time be given to us, we can supply Gold Medals of any of the designs we illustrate.

CATALOGUES *sent free to* MOFFUSSIL APPLICANTS.

HAMILTON & Co.
Calcutta.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,

AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held as soon as some remaining tickets are sold.
27,000 *Tickets*, 2 *Rupees each.*
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000 with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
Sole Agents in Bengal.
49 DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Apply early to prevent disappointment. Remittance in postage stamps should contain one anna more on every rupee for discounting the stamps.

Yearly Subscription READ *in advance Rs.* 12.

THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

The Calcutta Magazine should find many readers. Times of India

THE MANAGER CALCUTTA MAGAZINE,
49, *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta,*

No More Pains!!!

THE

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 8.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

NOW READY.

THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
with
A GENERAL SYNOPSIS AND A COPIOUS INDEX,
TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING

The Msfussil Small Cause Courts Act.
The General Stamp Act,
The Evidence Act
The Court Fees Act,
The Contract Act.
The Specific Relief Act,
The Registration Act,
The Limitation Act.

[*All the amendments are embodied and distinctly shewn.*]

BY
D. E. CRANENBURGH,—*Pleader.*
Royal 8vo. Handsomely Bound Rs. 5 Postage 1 Re.
☞ *Apply to* DARLINGTON & Co.,
4 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS,

Paid-up Capital—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

President:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K.T.
Vice Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B.
Life Department.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Local Board of Directors
L. P. D. BROUGHTON, ESQ., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, ESQ., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
E. T. ROBERTS, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.
MEDICAL OFFICER:—DR. C. PALMER.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

EXAMPLES.

New Table of Rates for Civilians payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

Comparative Statement of Rates of Different Offices.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
The old rates ditto ditto... ...	30	12	0
The Standard	28	9	4
The Universal	29	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England... ...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0
The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

General Agents for the whole of India in the Life Department.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES, AND ROBERTS,
SOLICITORS,
No. 1, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

ALIPORE.

RATES OF ADMISSION,

Monday	1 anna.
Tuesday	4 annas.
Wednesday...	Reserved for Member and Donors.
Thursday	4 annas.
Friday	4 ,,
Saturday	1 ,,
Sunday	8 annas.

Season tickets to expire on June 30. 1877:—available for every day but Wednesdays.

Rs. 25 admitting the holder only; with carriage or horseback or foot.

Rs. 16 admitting the holder only, on horseback or foot.

Wednesday is reserved for members (*i. e.* subscribers of 100) and donors (*i. e.* subscribers of Rs. 1000.)

Carriages of non-subscribers and ticca garies Re. 1 extra. Horses of non-subscribers 4 annas extra.

Planquins .... 8 Annas.

The rink is now open: Subscribers admitted free, non-subscribers Re. 1.

Pleasure-boats may be hired at Re. 1 the hour,

Restaurants for natives and Europeans now open.

Members and donors with their families have free admission with carriages every day.

H. TOBIN,
Honorary Secretary.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.			
Per Month	1	2	
,, Annum	11	8	
,, Single Copy	0	8	
IN MOFUSSIL.			
In Advance per Annum	13	4	
Arrear Do. Annum			
RATE OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.	P.
Per line	0	4	0

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.